Railroads.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1858.......Winter Arrangement.......1858
THROUGH ROUTE TO NEW YORK, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, Elmira, Binghamton, Springfield, Worcester, and all points in the New England States.
5:00 A. M. Mail and Accomodation, via old Michigan line.
6:45 A. M. New York Express leaves Chicago via old Michigan line.
9:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express, via old Michigan line.
[illegible]
WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS Will accompany the Night Train.
[illegible]
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
Winter Arrangement, Dec. 13th, 1858.
CHANGE OF TIME.
DEPOT, CORNER OF WEST VAN BUREN and Canal streets, Chicago.
[illegible]
JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.
[illegible]
CONNECTIONS:
[illegible]
GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28TH, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.
For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Beloit, Janesville and Prairie du Chien.
CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
TRAINS EASTWARD.
[illegible]
JOHN B. TURNER, President.
FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7
NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD
FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky, Extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, at New Albany opposite Louisville.
TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO
[illegible]
Only one Change of Cars between CHICAGO AND NEW ALBANY.
[illegible]
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONnecting Atlantic Cities with Western, Northwestern and Southwestern States, by a continuous Railway direct.
[illegible]
RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.
[illegible]
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.
TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELphia, Baltimore and Washington City, with but one change of cars to Pittsburgh, connecting directly with all trains on the great
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
[illegible]
FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
[illegible]
MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME, CONNECTING AT Warren with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Railroads.
[illegible]
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1858, Trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1859. NUMBER 162.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1859.

That Letter List Again.

The *Times* devotes a second article to its ill gotten letter list. Like the first one it is composed of swagger, insolence, and falsehood. Having obtained the letter advertising by foul means, it plays the "bluff game" and attempts to face the the thing through. The *Times* is conscious that it has overdone the matter; that it cheated more than was necessary; that its Statement has a suspicious look, in the eyes, even of its best friends; it perceives that nobody believes that its *bona fide* circulation is anything like what it states. It is this consciousness of guilt that impels it to "blow" so furiously, in the hope that it may throw dust in the eyes of its readers.

The *Times* supposed that the Press and Tribune was "going in to win," and was swelling its circulation by illegal means, and it resolved not to be outdone, in a game in which it had had previous experience, and felt peculiarly at home.

The circulation to be returned, was in no wise gauged by the number of its subscribers, but by its information of the probable circulation of its rival. From various sources of information it arrived at the conclusion, that the actual *bona fide* city circulation of the Press and Tribune, at the commencement of December, was in the vicinity of 4,000. So to make a sure thing of being on the winning side it started off with 4,458 copies on December 5th, and alternating between fear and hope, each week struck off three or four hundred more sheets, ending with 5,747 at the close of the month! Its motto was, "devil take the hindmost," and its principle, that success sanctifies the means, however foul the method of attainment.

Had we *understood* the law in the same way that our neighbor seems to have done, and considered the prize worth the expense, we had facilities for printing 20,000 papers per day, and could very easily have swamped the *Times*, which has nothing but one old slow-motioned, drum cylinder press, upon which to issue its edition. A clause of the law reads as follows:

"And that such circulation has not, during said four weeks, been increased by any gratuitous circulation, by a reduction in price below the ordinary and usual price of such paper, or by any other extraordinary means, for the purpose, in the whole or in part, of obtaining any list or lists of uncalled for letters for publication."

When we came to make up a statement of our city circulation we felt bound to throw out every paper that was not embraced in our regular, bona fide circulation. But the *Times* people by some accident overlooked this provision of the statute, and counted the two thousand extra papers which they printed to beat the Press and Tribune.

When the Statements were opened by the Postmaster, and we discovered how the cat had jumped, we requested that proof be taken, and that the matter be thoroughly investigated. The affidavit made by the *Times* was evasive and unsatisfactory. It read something like this: The within Statement is according to the books of the *Times* office, and I have no reason to suppose they are incorrect: Signed by the Editor. It is not probable that the Editor, up in the fifth story, whose time was engrossed with the paste-pot, scissors and quill, would know much about what was going on in the counting and press rooms down on the street and in the cellar, and it is quite possible it was understood that he should be conveniently ignorant in regard to the way the circulation was being extended during the trial month. But the Acting Postmaster refused to grant an investigation that would require the personal attendance of such witnesses as might be called, and a cross-examination of pressmen, book-keepers, and carriers. But he requested the Editor of the *Times* to agree that the dispute might be brought before a United States Commissioner, and a full investigation be had under oath and by cross-examination face to face.

This the *Times* Editor peremptorily refused to do, as it was a test that might have exposed the milk in his cocoanut suddenly and unpleasantly.

An appeal to the Postmaster General from the Postmaster at Chicago, was all the remedy left at our option. We did not consider the game worth the trouble of an resort to Washington, and so let it drop. The *Times* has spent more money in obtaining the list than the profit which it will derive from it. It is a moderate estimate that the white paper alone for the bogus circulation cost that concern over five hundred dollars.

That Two Thousand Bogus Circulation.

Editors Press and Tribune:

You have shown pretty conclusively that in competing for the "Letter List," the *Times* struck off each day an average of at least two thousand more copies than it possessed subscribers. What did it do with them? I ask for information. Q.

We would refer our querist to the publisher of the *Times* for an answer, if we supposed he would be honest enough to tell. But as it is not likely that he would procure satisfactory information in that quarter, we will give him the benefit of what light we possess. The "two thousand" extra papers were disposed of in various ways. Some were thrown about the city by the carriers. Quite a number of confidential Hibernian subscribers took each a half dozen or more; news boys bought some at half price; the old dodge of sending a package to certain advertisers as part of their contract got rid of a quantity, and the residue were sold for wrapping paper at 25 cents per 100 copies. We have come across some such instances, and hear of several more. To mention one case, we are informed that 200 copies were sold to Packard & Bull, wholesale crockery dealers, for fifty cents, as wrapping paper. They were delivered on the same day they were printed. We have one of the papers in our possession.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Senatorial Election.

Springfield, Jan. 5th, 1859.

The scene in the House, this afternoon, was more than usually impressive. At an early hour, the crowd began to pour in. The agreement of the Senate to the House resolution, to go into the election of an United States Senator to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., had prepared the transient and resident public for a great event, and when the hour came the Hall was densely packed. Floor, lobby, gallery, and all were crowded. Members were jostled out of their places, reporters hustled away from their desks, and the Speaker even was cramped for room. The gallery presented a brilliant array of the beauty and fashion of the city; and but for the want of gallantry in the men, who defied a resolution authorizing the door-keeper to clear them out to make additional room for the ladies, it would have rivalled a tulip-bed in the variety and brilliancy of its colors. The lobby was a dense mass of living humanity, through which, when the Senate was called, the members of that body with difficulty made their way. Long and anxiously they waited for proceedings to begin. An occasional exclamation, not amounting to a cheer, for Douglas, now and then the sound of a suppressed wrangle in which Lincoln men and Douglasites were here and there engaged, and the lively chatter of the ladies, kept the good humor of the crowd uppermost during the hour that they waited for the long expected event to come off. At length the sharp rap of the Speaker's gavel, and the hurrying of members to their places, announced that the contest was to come off. A lively buzz, and the crowd settled down to see and hear all that transpired. At this moment, Mr. Peck, of Cook, offered a resolution to suspend proceedings until his colleague, Caspar Butz, of North Chicago, could be sworn in. This gentleman, detained by a death in his family, had been unable to reach here before. The motion was agreed to; and Mr. Butz stepped forward to take oath, before as large a body as ever greeted an Illinois legislator on his induction into office. This interlude over, the Senate came in, and the roll was called. Every member of each House answered to his name—a thing without parallel in the history of such elections. Mr. Barrett, of Sangamon, rose to his feet and put in nomination Stephen A. Douglas, and would have followed the act by a well conned speech in which, as all anticipated, his hero would have been landed to the skies; but a prompt objection to all that sort of thing, interposed by Mr. Peck, brought the venerable old gentleman up with a round turn, and his oration to an inglorious conclusion. Mr. Judd got the floor and said, "I have the honor, Mr. Speaker, to nominate the People's Candidate, Abraham Lincoln, of Sangamon." A decided but subdued manifestation of approval followed this pertinent announcement, and then the voting began. Though every man, woman and child in the Hall knew exactly what the result would be, the calling of the names and the different responses, "Lincoln!" "Douglas!" excited a feeling that could with difficulty be repressed. The Douglasites were near the realization of their labors and hopes, and Mr. Lincoln's friends saw the last chance of success grow less and less as the answers were given. The Clerk handed the tally-list to the Speaker; and he made the announcement; "Mr. Douglas has "received fifty-four votes, and Mr. Lincoln "forty-six votes. Mr. Douglas having a majority of all the votes cast, is declared elected "to the United States Senate for six years from "the fourth of March next!" A wild and prolonged cheer broke out from the crowd, answered by a corresponding cheer quite as loud, not as jubilant but more defiant, from the friends of the eloquent and gallant gentleman who had suffered defeat; and thus with *vivas* for Douglas and hurras for Lincoln the joint-session broke up. The friends of the winning man, outside the Hall took up the cry commenced within, almost as soon as the result was declared, the thunder of cannon, the clangor of martial music and enthusiastic cheers, carried the news over the city far and wide! It was an impressive and memorable scene!

After the adjournment, the Democracy took possession of the Hall, and speeches congratulatory and denunciatory, were the order. Whether denunciations of Buchanan or laudations of Douglas prevailed, let the Democracy decide. Mr. Barrett here relieved himself of the harangue which the house refused to hear, and proved to his own satisfaction, no doubt, that the hand of Providence was plainly visible in these as in all other events—a proposition which renews the belief that, in the words of the Psalmist, the ways of the Almighty are past finding out. But "we are all Democrats."

Beyond the reading of the Message and the debate on printing that followed, nothing was done in either House to-day. The election absorbed all other considerations. The Senate with considerable liberality ordered 20,000 copies in English, 10,000 in German, 1,000 each in French and Portuguese; while the House contented itself with half that number.

Surveyor's Convention.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Springfield, January 5.

The State Surveyors' Convention advertised to be held in this city to-day, met at the Court House this afternoon, only to adjourn until to-morrow morning. The interest excited by the Senatorial Election carried off the members like the deviation of their needles. They will swing around in proper time.

The object of the gathering is to procure the passage of a more liberal law regulating surveyors' fees, which most of the profession now believe to be ridiculously low—certainly inadequate to their support. I observe among them the surveyors from a dozen of the surrounding counties, and a few from distant parts of the State—among the latter Mr. Bixby of your city. I will advise you of their doings.

Yours, Theodolite.

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Compiled from the Illinois State Journal.]

SENATE.

Tuesday, January 4, 1858.

After the organization, a debate sprang up between Messrs. Bryan and Judd, on the proposition of the former to elect a Postmaster for the Senate. Mr. Judd contended that the office was unnecessary, and moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost—Ayes, 11; Nays, 14.

Mr. Bryan moved the previous question.

The presiding officer (Lieut.-Gov. Wood) said that the Senate was without rules, and the previous question could not be called.

Mr. Post (of Macon) made an attack on the former presiding officer of the Senate (Lieut.-Gov. Koerner), which was forcibly replied to by Messrs. Judd and Cook (of La Salle).

Mr. Barnhill was elected Postmaster of the Senate by 14 votes against 11 blanks, cast by the Republican members.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The presentation of bills being in order, the following bills were introduced, read a first time by the title, the rule suspended, read a second time, and referred to the appropriate committees:

Mr. Higbee. To incorporate the Pike and Scott bridge company.

Mr. Post. To legalize certain transcribed records in Macon County.

Mr. Brooks. An act to confirm an act incorporating the city of Quincy.

Mr. Martin. In relation to the Albion and Grayville Plank Road Company.

Mr. Brooks. To legalize the official acts of a constable, Francis Elliot.

Mr. Underwood. In relation to the redemption of land sold under judgments and mortgages, giving the right of redemption under equity proceedings.

Mr. Goudy, on leave, introduced a resolution to refer all special acts creating corporations, except for municipal purposes, to a standing committee.

Mr. Applington. A bill for an act to amend section 33, Revised Statutes, entitled 'Judgments and Mortgages,' exempting $250 from execution.

Mr. Goudy, on leave, introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of four from the Senate to confer with a committee of nine from the House, on the subject of a new apportionment.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition of a private nature.

Mr. Cook. A bill to authorize corporations to call stock holders meetings.

Mr. Cook. A bill in relation to Ottawa free schools to levy a tax.

Mr. Henderson. A bill to legalize the acts of the board of trustees of Toulon.

Mr. Addams, of Stephenson. An act to amend the charter of the Farmers' Insurance Company.

Mr. Knapp. To amend chapter 104, Revised Statutes, entitled 'Surveyors.'

Mr. Bryan. To incorporate the Olney Male and Female College.

Mr. Henderson. To incorporate the town of Toulon.

On motion of Mr. Judd, the Senate took a recess until half-past 3 o'clock, when having reassembled,

Mr. Coffey. An act to amend the charter of the Clinton Marine Fire Insurance and Hotel Company.

Mr. Coffey. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Nashville Male and Female Seminary.

Mr. Goudy presented a list of the Standing Committees, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morrison, of Monroe, having been elected Speaker, took the Chair and said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I offer you my most grateful acknowledgments, for the honor you have done me, in electing me to be your presiding officer. I am aware that I am unequal to the discharge of the duties of the position, in any manner commensurate with their dignity and importance, without your co-operation and support. In assuming the position assigned me by your favor, I do so with no other desire, than, to the best of my abilities, to discharge my duty, having a due regard to the rights of members, in obedience to the Constitution, and in a manner which may, in some degree, magnify the glory and greatness of my native State, by encouraging the development of her resources, and adding to the happiness and prosperity of her people; and in the furtherance of these objects, so far as we may within the limited space of the power with which we are vested, I know I shall receive your hearty support and co-operation. With these remarks, gentlemen, trusting that you will generously pardon any errors I may commit in the performance of my duties, I return you my thanks.

The usual officers were then elected.

ELECTION OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. Engle, of Menard, moved that the House proceed to elect a third assistant clerk.

Mr. Peck, of Chicago.—If I correctly understand this proposition, there seems to be a call for a new officer in this House. I have been looking over the journal, and I find that the House at its last session elected a Speaker, clerk, assistant and second assistant clerks. Now, I do not see any necessity for, or any propriety in, creating an extra and unusual officer of the House! Certainly three clerks can do all the duties at the present time, and I shall feel called upon to oppose any increase of the officers and expenses. I do not know where this thing will stop. Are we to have a fourth assistant, and a fifth and sixth assistant? How many of the lame and halt are to be provided for in this way? We have an interest in this question—the people have an interest in it; and I shall feel it my duty to oppose the creation of any such officer. This movement takes us by surprise. It is unusual and unnecessary. It may be beneficial to the recipient, but the people will not be benefited by it; they do not require any such officer; the duties of the House do not require any such officer. I should like much to know what occasion there is, here at the early part of the session, to go into the election of officers in this way? What custom allows, we agree to; but when we are called upon to create new offices, with which, probably, to reward some individual, it becomes our duty to inquire into the reason and necessity of it. I trust that this office will not be created. I trust that members will reflect a little as to what they are about, and not rush into expense when we have "lost one whole day at an expense of $3 each per day." One proceeding does not justify another, and we are called upon to arrest this wrong now. I suppose that certain parties intend to do pretty much as they please, and suppose doing as they please on one side, they will give us the right to do as we please on the other; so far as I am concerned, I shall not vote for any such officer. If new offices are to be created, the friends of the officers must take the responsibility of their own doings.

The ayes and noes being called for, the vote was had. Prior to the announcement of the result, Mr. Barrett, of Sangamon, who had voted in the negative, stated that he may have been mistaken in the result of his vote, to put which doubt at rest, he desired to know whether this was the creation of a new office. If it was, he should leave his vote to the negative, otherwise he would ask leave to change it.

The Chair explained that it was an office that did not exist at the last session.

Mr. Hick, of Gallatin. I do not—nor—nor do I pretend to—know whether it is absolutely necessary to elect an Assistant Clerk at this time; but this much I do know, that the Democratic party in their caucus believed, and were unanimously of opinion, that it was necessary. Now, are Democrats to be scared and driven from their position by any remarks made by the opposition, however ingeniously they may be submitted. I know the gentleman (Peck) is an ingenious man, but I hope that Democrats, when they take a position, will not take any steps backward. They have met in caucus, and they have a nomination for the office, and I, for one, will take the responsibility of the position that I have assumed, whether it be right or wrong. I am no lawyer; I know nothing of law except just enough to keep out of it! The gentleman says that we have wasted one day! Whose fault is that? Is it the fault of the Democrats? No! Is it the fault of the gentleman's own party? And I ask the gentleman if it is not a principle of law that a man shall not take advantage of his own wrong? I do hope that no Democrat will be scared out of his position, but that whatever he has resolved in caucus to do, he will do in this House, and I hope that there will be just as many as voted for the nomination who will vote for the nominee in this House.

Mr. Peck. The gentleman (Hick) says he is no lawyer, but I do not think it requires a lawyer to ascertain what is right or wrong; and I think it requires a good deal more than a lawyer—accustomed as lawyers are to see the right and wrong perverted—I think it requires something more than a lawyer to come into the House of Representatives and wantonly declare that he will vote for a thing, right or wrong. I think that the gentleman comes back upon us with an ill grace, for doing wrong, when he says that he will do right or wrong when he has started out to do it. Whatever wrong the Republicans have done in not coming in yesterday, whatever wrong they may have done in being unwell and unable to come into the House, it is their calamity! The deferment about the caucus is nothing. The Republicans had a little caucus, and decided that they would not do any wrong, and would not permit any wrong to be done if they could prevent it, and they don't intend to do any wrong. If gentlemen are so hardened—so forgetful of their duties—so forgetful as to waste the public money—as to come here and declare personally that they will do a thing, be it right or wrong, they shall take the responsibility of all the wrong—

Mr. Hick, of Gallatin. We will do it.

Mr. Peck. We shall not dispute that. I don't question your ability to do wrong, but I am unwilling that gentlemen shall boast of their Democracy. There are no persons in this House who belong to the Democratic party at all! We are all outside of the Democratic party. This shinplaster Democracy is counterfeit. You cannot travel six miles with it; you cannot go into Missouri with it, nor into Indiana, nor Wisconsin, nor Kentucky. It is the same, travel where you will, outside of this State. This shinplaster Democracy won't travel at all. You can't get a breakfast with it, nor even a drink. It is spurious—it has no character, and I don't want gentlemen, therefore, to parade their Democracy before me, for I used to have a little leaven of that sort in me, and I know what stuff Democracy is made of. It was not then a principle to make merit of doing wrong. If it is right to have this officer, whenever the public business requires it, I shall vote for him cheerfully, and expect a Democrat to be elected, but I am not going to lend my influence, directly nor indirectly in the effort to reward persons that come up here seeking office because they have been wounded in some political fight. When the roll is called I hope these members who have come here to do right will not vote for any person whatever.

The vote was then announced—Ayes 37, Nays 35.

THIRD ASST. ENROLLING AND ENGROSSING CLERK.

Mr. Detrich, of Randolph, moved to go into an election of Third Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Swett, of McLean, moved that the election be postponed until it should be discovered that such officer is necessary, and spoke in opposition to the motion of Mr. Detrich. The office was a needless expense, designed to heal the wounds of a discomfited politician. The motion prevailed by a party vote.

SPECIAL AND PERSONAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Peck, of Chicago, introduced a series of resolutions to prevent personal taxation, providing that no bill of a personal character shall be introduced to be read a third time, unless there be deposited with the Clerk the certificate of the Treasurer of State, that the sum of one hundred dollars has been paid to him on account and in part payment of the expenses of such special Legislation. Provided, also, that if the bill be not passed, then $50 of the said payment shall be returned.

Mr. Hick, of Gallatin, moved to lay the resolution upon the table, but temporarily withdrew his motion.

Mr. Peck explained the object of his resolution to be to check legislation, for the benefit and profit of individuals, at the expense of the public.

Mr. Detrich suggested that the resolution should be sent to a committee, and it was subsequently agreed to that it should be referred to the Committee on Banks and Corporations.

After some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

Standing Committees of the Illinois Legislature.

SENATE.

I. *Judiciary*—Underwood, Goudy, Fuller, Higbee, Judd, Cook, Blodgett—7.
II. *Finance*—Fuller, Kuykendall, Bryan, Buckmaster, Cook, Marshall, Applington—7.
III. *Banks and Corporations*—Goudy, Higbee, Underwood, O'Kean, Fuller, Judd, Bestor, Adams of Lee, Henderson—9.
IV. *Internal Improvements*—Kuykendall, Richmond, Martin, Buckmaster, Parks, Bestor, Applington—7.
V. *Education*—Post, Richmond, Underwood, Bryan, Addams of Stephenson, Parks, Marshall—7.
VI. *Canal and Canal Lands*—Higbee, Martin, Kuykendall, Adams of Lee, Cook—5.
VII. *Internal Navigation*—Knapp, Richmond, Bryan, Bestor, Blodgett—5.
VIII. *Public Roads*—Martin, O'Kean, Post, Vanderen, Addams of Stephenson—5.
IX. *Public Accounts and Expenditures*—Richmond, Knapp, Coffey, Applington, Vanderen—5.
X. *Township Organization and Counties*—Martin, Higbee, Brooks, Knapp, Addams of Stephenson, Henderson, Marshall—7.
XI. *Elections*—Coffey, Goudy, Fuller, Vanderen, Adams of Lee—5.
XII. *Petitions*—Coffee, Bryan, Underwood, Applington, Blodgett—5.
XIII. *State Institutions, Buildings, Grounds*—Bryan, O'Kean, Fuller, Coffey, Martin, Parks, Cook, Henderson, Adams of Lee—9.
XIV. *Military Affairs*—O'Kean, Buckmaster, Coffey, Marshall, Bestor—5.
XV. *Agriculture*—O'Kean, Kuykendall, Bryan, Vanderen, Blodgett—5.
XVI. *Saline and Swamp Lands*—Kuykendall, Martin, Knapp, Addams of Stephenson, Blodgett—5.
XVII. *Penitentiary*—Buckmaster, O'Kean, Kuykendall, Knapp, Parks, Cook, Judd—7.
XVIII. *Geology*—Fuller, Bryan, Post, Goudy, Blodgett, Addams of Stephenson, Henderson—7.
XIX. *Enrolled Bills*—Bryan, Knapp, Blodgett—3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Green, Sloss, Peck, Church, Ryan, Pinto, Campbell of Logan, Swett and Hacker.
On Finance—Messrs. Detrich, Stephenson, Higgins, Scheel, Hick of Gallatin, Norton, Graham, Hurlbut, Morris.
On Elections—Messrs. Davis of Montgomery, Anderson, Haines, Townsend, Kerley, Mack, Brewer, Hick of Livingston, Rush.
On Militia—Messrs. Hacker, Hitt, Jarrot, Butz, McCleave, McCall, McElvaine, Patten, King.
On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Wood, Short, Hurlbut, Gilmore, Moore, Hampton, Powell, Stickel, Updegraff.
On Canal and Canal Lands—Messrs. Graham, Epler, Baker, Vermilyea, Engle, Davis of Stephenson, Job, Harmon, Metcalf.
On Education—Messrs. Bane, Wilson, Higgins, Davis of Stephenson, Anderson, Swett, Roosevelt, Bryant, Powell.
On Public Accounts and Expenditures—Messrs. Erwin, Cummings, Craddock, Pinto, Forth, DeWolf, Blaisdell, Holles.
On Penitentiary—Messrs. Short, Pully, Pinto, Craddock, Shaw, Campbell of La Salle, Job, Hood, Berry.
On Manufactures and Agriculture—Messrs. Barrett, Hitt, Moore, Norton, Hardin, Prothrow, Berry, Jarrot, Metcalf.
On Claims—Messrs. Hick, Shaw, Gilmore, Bryant, Bane, Church, Kitz, McElvaine.
On Public Buildings and Public Grounds—Messrs. Short, Detrich, Haines, Moore, Kerley, Miles, Engle, Scheel, Updegraff.
On State Roads—Messrs. Engle, Hardin, Patten, Rice, King, Mitchell, McElvaine, White, Forth.
On Organization—Messrs. Berry, Hick of Gallatin, Prothrow, Harmon, Kerley, Hood, Brewer, Bryant, Rush.
On Banks and Corporations—Messrs. Roosevelt, Pulley, Baker, Swett, Stephenson, Campbell of La Salle, Graham, Mack, Hacker.
On [illegible]—Messrs. Shaw, Job, McCall, Moseley, Wilson, Peck, Shirley, Brace, Houghton.
On Federal Relations—Messrs. McElvaine, Detrich, DeWolf, Blaisdell, Roosevelt, Higgins, Holles, Vermilyea, Wood.
On Swamp and Overflowed Lands—Messrs. Campbell of Logan, Green, Jarrot, McCall, Hitt, Hood, Updegraff, Brace, Davis of Montgomery.
On State Institutions—Messrs. Epler, Bane, Church, Hughes, Erwin, Swett, Campbell of Logan, Rice, Stephenson.
On State Library—Messrs. Wilson, Short, Townsend, Peck, Davis of Montgomery, Haines, Holles, Norton, Sloss.
On Miscellaneous Subjects—Messrs. Job, Campbell of Logan, Harrison, Whitt, Cummings, Pinto, Green, Townsend, and Stephenson.
On Township Organizations—Messrs. Cummings, Metcalf, Pinto, Hicks, Brewer, DeWolf, Forth, Blaisdell, Rice.
On Geological Survey of the State—Messrs. Anderson, Brewer, Mack, Gilmore, Erwin, Campbell of La Salle, Wilson, Craddock, Hacker.
On Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Shirley, Erwin, Davis of Stephenson, White, [illegible], Hurlbut, Pully, Scheel and Powell.

Special Election in the VIth Congressional District.

The only return which we have received from the special election to fill Mr. Harris' vacancy in the present Congress is the following vote of Springfield:

Conkling, Rep. 778
Hodges, Dem. 900

Police Matters.—The list of law violaters was not very formidable yesterday, and consisted entirely of drunkards and vagrants.

Warren Perkes and Charles Dixon were arrested for being drunkards and vagabonds. The latter was fined $10 but the former was allowed to go about his business, if he had any, not being deemed guilty of the charge.

J. B. Osler, drunk and disorderly, $3; Jane Lattimar, colored, same offence, $5; Charles Dixon, do., $5; Anton Byer, do. $5; John Miller, do. $3; Arra Hockman, do., $3; Henry Brunnell, arrested on a like charge, was discharged.

Mrs. Barry, vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, fined $3 and ten days at the Bridewell.

Thomas Manglin runs with Engine No. 6, and is considered a drunkard and vagrant generally. Fined $20.

Michael Brown, a boy, arrested for larceny, was sent to the Reform School.

Mary Edwards, for being disorderly, was fined $3.

Felix Mooney, for selling liquor without license—an old trick of his—was fined $50.

THE CITY.

"A Regular North East Snow Storm."—So we believe was generally considered the storm prevailing last evening, which gave promise of winter in earnest for to-day.

Fire.—On Wednesday evening the house of a Mrs. Almandinger on Green Bay street was somewhat damaged by fire. Loss about $100, uninsured.

Grand Military Ball.—On the evening of the 11th inst. the Chicago Light Artillery give their Second Annual Assembly at the Tremont House.

French Republicanism.—The French citizens of Chicago meet on Monday evening next, at the German Hall, to take measures for the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of 1848, in Paris.

Look to Your Pockets.—On Wednesday evening a young man named Patrick Fitzpatrick had a portmonnaie containing $40 in bills cut from his pantaloons pocket at the Young America Concert Saloon on Randolph street.

Burglary.—On Tuesday night the dwelling of a Mr. Thompson, No. 166 South Desplaines street, in the West Division, was burglariously entered and robbed of $300 in money, belonging to a Mr. Crow, a boarder, taken from a bureau drawer.

Accident.—On Wednesday evening, as a young man was returning from Cottage Grove along State street, near Ulich's Hotel, his horse suddenly shied at some object and threw its driver violently to the ground, stunning and severely though not dangerously bruising him.

Court of Common Pleas.—In the Court of Common Pleas, the case of Curran *vs.* Beach, for malpractice, in the alleged unnecessary amputation of the arm of plaintiff, some years since, dragged its slow length along throughout yesterday, the testimony for the prosecution being still in hearing, and being made up of medical evidence from the leading members of the faculty of our city.

☞ The next "Sociable" of the Second Universalist Society will be held this (Friday) evening, at the residence of the pastor—Rev. Mr. Barry—Morgan street, between Madison and Union streets. On this occasion the friends of Mr. Barry will present the "substantial" demonstrations of their esteem, by such gifts and donations as will contribute to his temporal welfare.

Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.—A bill has been filed in the McLean Circuit Court by Richard P. Morgan and others against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, Cruger, Secor & Co., of New York, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to enforce the lien of judgment lately recovered by Morgan against the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. This is a continuation of a suit which was pending so long in the United States Court in this city.

Winter Navigation.—The little schooner Gertrude, Capt. Edwards, came skimming into our river yesterday morning from Manitowoc, having left that port on Wednesday morning. She had favorable weather considering the season, and made a quick run, bringing up a cargo of wood and shingles. She is the first arrival for 1859, and will probably be the first clearance as she discharges her cargo at the dock opposite the Illinois Central depot grounds, and will only wait a fair opportunity to flit home again. The early bird catches the worm, but such early birds as the Gertrude must keep their weather eye open, lest they catch something more unpleasant.

Absconded.—E. A. Webber, late a collector of special assessments in the West Division under two or three past city administrations, and still later a contractor under the city for the paving of West Randolph street has left the city, leaving his financial relations to the public rather cloudy, especially to that part of the public interested in sums paid in on special assessments for the Randolph street improvements, to the amount of several thousand dollars. It is rumored on the street that Webber's official bond has been discovered to have been surreptitiously torn out of the book in the City Clerk's office originally containing the same.

Bad Way to Make up for Poor Crops.—On Wednesday night George Wilson *alias* Van Otten, who was arrested a few days since at Bristol, Kendall county, for stealing a horse and buggy from Messrs. Platt & Howe of this city, was brought to this city. He is a farmer living in the interior of the State and gave as a reason for the deed, the failure of his crops and lack of money. He was brought here in the charge of Mr. Platt of the above firm, owning the property in question, and placed in the lockup for safe keeping. Yesterday morning, Mr. Platt reassumed the custody of the prisoner with the charitable design of giving him some breakfast. By some failure in making connections as the railroad men have it, the prisoner got away from his keeper and made a safe clearance leaving Mr. Platt and the cause of public justice decidedly in the lurch, an unkind return for an intended breakfast.

☞ A large meeting of mechanics and others interested, was held last evening at the Mechanics' Institute Rooms, for the final consideration of the proposed amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Law. After a full discussion, it was adopted substantially as published in our issue of the fifth inst.

On motion, it was resolved that a memorial to the Legislature for its enactment be drafted and circulated for signatures.

Memorials for signature may be found at the various architect's offices, rooms of the Young Men's Association, Mechanics' Institute Rooms, and Builders' Exchange, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Those who will interest themselves to obtain signatures, can obtain copies of the law and memorial, on application at the Builders' Exchange and Mechanics' Institute Library.

The Murder Trial.—The case of People *vs.* Michael Finn, indicted for the murder of Nathaniel Vial at Lyons in this county on the 2nd day of June, 1858, commenced in the Circuit Court, before Judge Manierre, yesterday.

The day was occupied in getting a jury, which was only attained after two panels had been exhausted.

The testimony will commence this morning. The Court occupies the Circuit Court Room, at the east end of the second floor, now, probably, one of the finest and most convenient apartments of its class in the United States. The murdered man, Vial, was a farmer residing at Lyons, an old and highly respectable resident of that vicinity, and as at the time the excitement caused by the tragedy was deep and powerful, so now at the trial great interest promises to be evinced. The Court Room was crowded throughout yesterday, and the attendance will doubtless be larger as the trial progresses.

The prisoner, Finn, is a young Irishman, well built and muscular, and of more than ordinarily good appearance. His counsel are Andrew Harvie, and C. B. Jones, Esq. The People are represented by District Attorney Haven.

Sudden Death of a Woman—Suspected Poisoning—Inquest and Post-Mortem.—On Wednesday evening a woman named Bridget O'Donnell, died very suddenly at a house on the corner of Jackson and Desplaines street in the West Division, occupied by a widow Hayes.

From some circumstances attending the decease, suspicions were excited that all was not right in the cause of her death, which took place about nine P. M. The woman at six o'clock was in apparently perfect health, and went out to walk with her husband, and during the walk partook of some cakes which they bought at a bakery. On her return she was suddenly taken sick. Drs. Gaylord and Clark were summoned, but medical aid was of no avail, and she died as mentioned.

Coroner James summoned a jury of inquest yesterday morning and a post-mortem examination was held by Drs. Clark and Hunt. By the testimony before the jury it was developed that deceased lived at Willow Springs in this county, and was on a visit to this city. The post-mortem examination showed organic disease of the heart of such a nature that she must have been liable to instant death at any occasion of over exertion. Her slight feeling of illness incident to her condition, induced the physician attending to administer a strong lobelia emetic, and the effects of the violent vomiting were almost instantly fatal. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

Honorably Discharged.—We mentioned in a late issue the arrest of R. B. Sargent, Esq., a lawyer of this city, at the instance of one H. Maidens, his former client, on a charge of alleged fraud in accepting $85 from Maidens, to settle up a claim against the latter in the Recorder's Court as the bail of one Littles, absconded.

The case against Mr. Stephens came up yesterday, and we are happy to state that he was honorably and fully discharged, it having been shown that the entire amount paid to him by Maidens, was duly and immediately paid into the office of P. A. Hoyne, the then Clerk of the Recorder's Court, as agreed. Mr. Stephens' connection with the affair was shown to have been strictly professional and honorable throughout, and we gladly make the *amende* due him.

United States Courts.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the following jury was empanelled:

D. Wilber,	W. Bacon,
J. S. Speed,	J. Corbett,
J. Petrie,	J. P. Turner,
D. Mullins,	E. B. Hanna,
R. H. Howe,	J. J. Garvie,
R. W. Carson,	E. Matthews,
R. Akinson,	M. Taggart,
Alex. Neely,	J. Duncan,
R. Burt,	J. R. White.
A. B. Mead,	

Audubon Club.—Owing to the shortness of notice given, the attendance of members was not so large as deemed desirable, and, on motion, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, 1859, at seven o'clock, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected, the Treasurer's report received, and arrangements perfected for enforcing the Game Laws. Other important business will come before the meeting, and a full attendance is particularly desired.

A Waif.—Mr. W. Adams, residing on Ohio street, in the North Division, on Wednesday evening responding to the door bell of his residence found an applicant for admission, in the shape of a fine male infant about three weeks old. The little fellow was taken to the North Market Station, whence it was carried to his own home by one of the policemen.

Religious Intelligence.—Rev. Henry Adams has been induced to accept the rectorship of Christ Church, the New Episcopal Church enterprize in South Chicago.

Twelfth Day.—Yesterday, with our Roman Catholic community, was Twelfth Day, with the celebration of High Mass at 9 A. M.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. North-Western Office 167 and 169 Lake street. Geo. R. Chittenden, Agent.

Card—To Business Men.—Wishing to engage in other business, we offer for sale our stock of goods, together with the lease of store on fair terms, and at prices which will leave a good margin for profit. Parties desirous of engaging in the retail clothing trade are offered a most superior assortment of goods adapted to first-class city trade, and the cash sales of the house probably exceed those of any two others engaged in the business in this city. Tappen Bros.,
Jan. 4, 1859.—1t-b947. 108 Lake street.

☞ By to-day's paper it will be observed that Mr. C. S. Spencer, of New York, has opened at 68 Washington street (Portland Block) a stock of the choicest and best groceries, teas, pickles, sauces, cordials, preserves, and in fact everything. Our readers will do well to recollect that whenever they require a really fine article in this line (many of which can be obtained at no other store in the city), they should go to the above address.

☞ See advertisement of Boudoir, Sewing Machines, 122 Lake street. ja4-1y-b906

A Glorious Achievement by Gayetty!—Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. Gayetty's Medicated paper for the water closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure medicated paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. It is very cheap—1,000 sheets for $1; 500 sheets for 50 cents. Sold by all druggists, and at the discoverer's depot, 41 Ann street, New York. "J. C. Gayetty" is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package. Sent by express from 41 Ann street, upon receipt of price. The trade are invited to correspond as to terms. ja5-2w-b925

Stop using tobacco and ardent spirits. How? Call at Ponton & Co.'s, 95 Lake st. and learn! j3-1w*

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City $20 Sewing Machine. L. Cornell & Co., oc26 1y 133 Lake street.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanfords' Liver Invigorator in another column.

DIED.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 5th, 1859, JESSIE C., infant daughter of J. H. and Mary W. Tiffany, aged three months.

GREAT COST SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE CONCERN.
CLOTHING
—AT—
TAPPEN'S, 108 LAKE-ST.
—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Having determined to dissolve our co-partnership at the close of the present business season, [illegible] at LOWER PRICES and with far BETTER GOODS than can be found ready-made elsewhere in town at any price.
TAPPEN BROS., 108 Lake street.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
☞ No Trust—Please don't ask it. no14

TO BRASS BANDS.
WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE ALLEN Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., Makers of Rotary-valve Musical Instruments of every description.
ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED
to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices in Boston without adding cost of transportation.
PRICE LIST.
[illegible]
Ornamental Engraving from $3 to $25 Extra.
We also keep on hand instruments of other kinds of French and German manufacture, with piston valves which we are prepared to furnish to Bands as low as they can be had elsewhere. A liberal discount will be made to bands. Terms cash on delivery.
HIGGINS BROS., Music Dealers, [illegible] Lake st.

ECKARDT & COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CONFECTIONERS,
No. 228 State street, corner of Quincy street, Chicago. Manufacture daily, and to order, every description of Confectionary, Ice Cream, Water Ices, Jellies, &c., &c., &c.
N. B.—Wedding celebrations furnished in the most superb manner, also Social Parties, Festivals, Pic Nics and Fairs. Orders sent to Post Office Box No. 821, or given at the store, No. 228 State street, will be attended to with dispatch, and warranted satisfactory. Servants and ware furnished.

REMOVAL.—THE AGENCY OF THE PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO. is removed to the Office 163 South Water street, recently occupied by the Great Western Insurance Company, where the subscriber will be happy to see his friends and the patrons of the Company.
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent.

Hope Fire Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Assets..........$175,000.
REFERENCES (BY AUTHORITY) IN CHICAGO.
Reynolds, Ely & Co., Gates, Westwood & Co., Benedict, Mallory & Farnam, [illegible]
T. G. VAN BUREN, Agent,
Southeast cor. of South Water and Clark st. UP STAIRS.

To Railroad Comp's, Machinests,
AND OTHERS.
BEST QUALITY OF COP WASTE CONstantly on hand and for sale by M. K. JESSUP & CO., Railway Ag'ts, 44 Exchange Place, New York.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED
[illegible]
Are now prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city
FREE OF CHARGE
[illegible]

DR. ALLPORT'S TOOTH POWDER—Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, [illegible] Lake street.

DR. ALLPORT'S MOUTH-WASH.—Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, [illegible]

TEETH-BRUSHES IN GREAT VARIETY at SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, Apothecaries, 140 Lake street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 6—Senate.—Mr. Seward, of New York, presented the constitution adopted by the late constitutional convention held at Leavenworth, Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

On the motion of Mr. Crittenden, the French Spoliation bill was then taken up by a vote of 24 against 18.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Harlan spoke forcibly on the propriety of Congress locating the route. The capital required is $100,000,000—nearly one-third of the surplus capital of the country. Few native individuals or companies can control so much, hence it is sure to be a monopoly, perhaps a foreign one. What security, too, is there that the contractors, having secured the $8,000,000 in cash and 10,000,000 acres of the best lands for constructing the road through a fertile district, will advance one step across the precipitous mountains and sterile plains of the interior? Topographically there is little difference between three central routes surveyed. Either can be built in ten or twelve years without deranging the financial condition of the country, therefore, he was in favor of the Central Route as the centre of the population. Mr. Harlan was severe on those members of Congress who after having spent half a million in explorations, published immense quarto reports illustrated with pictures for those who cannot read, wanted to shift on the Mail Contractor, the responsibility of locating the road, lest they should offend their constituents in not securing it for their particular locality.

Mr. Ward spoke in favor of the parallel of 32 deg. comparing its advantages of roads and distance over the Central and Northern routes, maintaining that the Southern route can be built with the smallest amount of money and in the shortest time.

Mr. Iverson made a strong sectional speech, and moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report a bill for the construction of two roads, a Northern and Southern one. He admitted the constitutional power of Congress to grant the public funds, but was astonished that Southern Senators should vote for such a magnificent donation to the North. It is a fact that all the Southern roads pay 7 to 8 per cent. dividend, while the Northern ones pay nothing. So small an opinion had Northern capitalists of Southern investments that he believed if the wealthy Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Hammond, offered a mortgage on his plantation and negroes worth half a million of dollars for a loan of $10,000 in New York, he could not get it, notwithstanding, the popularity of his Barnwell speech. He traced the slavery agitation, from its rise among a handful of New England fanatics of both sexes to its present monstrous proportion, and referred to the demon of Abolitionism in its onward march and power. He also referred to the Rochester speech of Mr. Seward, and said he knew but little of the human heart who imagined that anti-slavery agitation will stop short of the total abolition of slavery by the action of the federal Congress. To live and reign it must go on until it attains the Presidency, both Houses of Congress, the Judiciary, and the abolition of Slavery, or the Union be dissolved. Witness the result of the late elections. We do not consider the return of Mr. Douglas to the Senate a victory to the Democrats. It was only a victory of Free Soil Democracy over Abolition Whiggery. He would not turn on his heel to choose between the Wilmot Proviso and the Squatter Sovereignty of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Iverson proclaimed himself, in unmistakable terms, a Disunion man, under the aggressions of the North. Let the Senator from New York be elected President, and in his (Iverson's) opinion, more than one Southern State would take immediate steps to secede. In certain contingencies which he stated, Georgia would secede.

He (Mr. Iverson) did not believe the South would go out by general convention; but let a single State swing out, and she would draw with her or after her the remaining States, to form either a Southern Confederacy or procure an amendment of the present Constitution to secure the rights of the South. As he believed the dissolution of the Union was near at hand he was unwilling to vote money and lands for a road which was sure to be located outside the South, hence he wanted the South to have a route equal with the North which shall aid her while in the Union and belong to her when out of it. The Senate here adjourned.

House—Mr. Craig of Mo., asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a bill granting lands to Kansas and Nebraska for the construction of railroads.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind., introduced a bill providing for the territorial government of Colonia. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing Mr. Townsend Harris, consul to Japan, and his interpreter, Mr. Erskine, to accept presents from the Queen of England, also a bill authorizing the payment of salaries to the Ministers resident at the Argentine Confederation, Costa Rica and Honduras.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the bill for the codification of the revenue laws, and for other purposes.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., said the bill was very voluminous, covering 289 pages. It in nowise affected the collection districts or revenue officers, or the ports of entry or delivery. It was a pure collection of the revenue laws which are now scattered through so many State books and have been so amended from time to time that it is difficult to search out and determine what is law.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., said if the process of centralization shall go on as it has done for the last few years, the Executive can say with truth, "I am *the Executive*." The passage of the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means is not urged on the ground of right and necessity, but simply because the Executive has recommended the appropriation. He (Lovejoy) wished to know from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, whether the report that unless Congress raised the tariff to suit the views of the President, there would be an extra session held at his sanction?

Mr. Phelps, of Mo., said he was not responsible for newspaper remarks, but he would say that unless Congress provide the means for carrying on the government for the next fiscal year, either by a loan or a re-issue of Treasury notes, or by a modification of the tariff, or by all these means, there will be the necessity for an extra session during the ensuing summer.

Mr. Lovejoy wished to know whether that remark had the sanction of the Executive.

Mr. Phelps responded that when the President desired to have an organ here he would select some other person; and when the President communicates his opinions officially, they will be read from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Lovejoy resumed, and stated his objections to the bill—one-fourth of the amount proposed to be appropriated being under the head of miscellaneous.

Mr. Phelps replied, defending the items which Mr. Lovejoy sought to strike out.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, advocated the appropriation for additional agents and interpreters, and for buying presents for the Indians of Texas. He argued that the people of that State were entitled to protection, and incidentally said they were fast being alienated from the Union, owing to neglect of the Government.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, here suggested that the gentleman introduce a resolution repealing the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Bryan replied that the annexation of Texas was in the nature of a treaty in force.

Mr. Giddings said they had in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1854 an illustrious example for the repeal of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Bryan—Repeal the Annexation resolutions and then we will know what to do. He did not know but what it would be vastly to the interest of Texas if the resolutions had never been passed and she never admitted into the Union. If protection was not given to the people of Texas they will all think so, as a great many of them now do, and will be willing for the repeal taking the initiative themselves.

Mr. Granger of N. Y. wanted to know if Texas was not able to protect herself against a few ragged Indians, and said if the affections of the people of Texas were to be alienated from the Union, there would not be much love lost.

Mr. Bryan, referring to Mr. Granger, replied, "I would say, with such we are willing to part. The people of Texas have received nothing but what was their due. When this Government will say it will not give us protection, we will resort to such means as are amply sufficient to protect ourselves."

Mr. Giddings remarked that such threats had lost their effect here, and created no alarm.

Mr. Bryan repeated that all Texas asked, was that the compact should be observed.

Mr. Giddings—I believe Texas consented to annexation.

Mr. Bryan—True, but she consented as a Sovereign State treating with a Sovereign Power.

Mr. Giddings said it was not his purpose to stir up ill feeling. We have done for Texas what we have done for no other State, namely: Paid her debts, $14,000,000 were taken from the Treasury for that purpose.

Mr. Bryan denied that the Government had paid the debts of Texas, which sold a Western Territory to the United States, and from the proceeds of which paid the debt.

Mr. Giddings said, we conquered Texas by our arms. There stands the truth of history. At first her boundary was claimed only to the Neuces River.

Mr. Bryan replied that Texas was annexed with her recognized boundaries to the Rio Grande as declared in her act of independence.

Mr. Lovejoy's amendment to strike out certain portions of the bill was then rejected.

A long debate then took place on the appropriation for removing the Indians in Oregon to the reservations, and subsisting them until they shall be able to maintain themselves, but without coming to any conclusion in regard to it, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Legislature of Maine.

Portland, Jan. 5.—The Legislature organized at Augusta to-day by the choice of Mr. C. W. Goddard, of Danville, President of the Senate, and Mr. Wm. T. Johnson, of Augusta, Speaker of the House. The Clerk and Secretary are the same as last year.

Many members were delayed by the storm, none having reached Augusta since yesterday afternoon.

Discharged.

Boston, Jan. 6th.—Adam Carrol was discharged from custody yesterday, no proof existing implicating him for murder on board the ship Junior.

From Washington.

New York, 6th.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs as follows:

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have now under consideration a proposition for purchasing Cuba, but the prospect for a favorable report is not very flattering.

It is understood that the Committee on Ways and Means propose, in their modification of the tariff, to transfer brandies and other liquors which now pay 30 per cent. to the 50 per cent. schedule. This single change would add one million dollars to the revenue.

The Administration has authorized the Marshal of Kansas to offer a reward of $250 each for the capture of Montgomery and Brown, and to increase his *posse* to any number desired.

A letter from Havana states that the schooner Kate Ellen, formerly of Portland, and the brig Rufus Sewell, formerly of New Orleans, have both been captured on the African coast by British cruisers.

Mr. Colfax's bill for the organization of the Territory of Colonia embraces all the recently discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, &c. The Territory will stretch from the 103 meridian of longitude to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, being from four to five degrees in width, and from the 37th to the 42d parallel of latitude—making it five degrees in length. It will thus be nearly square, and will include parts of the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and New Mexico. Nearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It will embrace within its border the famous three parks, the head waters of both forks of the Platte, Arkansas and Rio Grande; also its exterior lines will be guarded by Bent's Fort in its southeast corner, Fort Massachusetts near its southern boundary, Fort Laramie just beyond its northern line, and St. Vrains Fort will be near its center. Bridgers Pass, which shortens the road to California over a hundred miles, is in the northern part of the new Territory.

Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Jan. 6.—The regular session of the Indiana Legislature convened at 9 o'clock this A. M. Lieut. Gov. Hammond being absent on account of ill health, the Senate organized by the election of J. R. Cravens, of Jefferson County, President. The Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Clerks and Doorkeeper, are the same as at the extra session.

House.—After several ineffectual attempts to organize by the election of a Speaker, adjourned over till two o'clock P. M. The contest for Speakership was between Hon. J. W. Gordon, Republican Speaker of last House, and Mr. Blythe, Independent.

A test vote on a motion to adjourn this morning stood 49 to 48; the latter, Democrats, voting for adjournment; three absentees, two Democrats and one Republican, who are expected to arrive before the meeting of the House this afternoon.

The Governor's Message will probably not be delivered until to-morrow.

Michigan Legislature.

Detroit, 6th.—The Michigan Legislature assembled at Lansing yesterday. Henry A. Shaw was elected Speaker.

The retiring and incoming Governors delivered their Messages, as required by law. The former states the finances to be in a satisfactory condition. Receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year, $1,024,000; expenditures, $848,000; balance on hand, $176,000. The entire State debt is $231,700; diminution in four years, $213,000. He recommends a speedy extinguishment of the public debt. Reports state of University, Agricultural College, Normal and Common Schools, Asylums, etc., in a flourishing condition.

Governor Wisner's Message is entirely devoted to State affairs. He recommends the appointment of a State Geologist and an Emigration Agent, and favors a Registry Law and the erection of new Capitol buildings.

The election of United States Senator will probably take place to-day.

New Hampshire Congressional Nominations.

Dover, N. H., Jan. 5.—Mr. Gilman Marston, of Exeter, was nominated to Congress from the first district by the Republican Convention held here to day.

The Republicans of the second district, in convention to-day at Manchester, were unable to agree upon a candidate to Congress, and adjourned until the 19th.

In the third district, Mr. T. M. Edwards was nominated by the Republicans to Congress.

From Boston.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Gov. Banks' Message will be delivered to the Legislature to-morrow. Rev. Thomas Dodge, of Chatham, was to-day chosen Chaplain to the House. The Senate assigned Tuesday next for the choice of United States Senator.

The Melodeon estate, adjoining the Boston Theatre, was sold at auction to-day, and brought nearly $76,000. Hon. Charles Francis Adams was the purchaser.

Murder in New York.

New York, 6th.—A colored man, named Herman Curran, was murdered in his own house, in Sullivan street, this forenoon, by his son-in-law Felix Sancho, a Spaniard. Curran was stabbed in the heart with a sword-cane. Sancho also inflicted a mortal wound on his wife, and attempted to kill his mother-in-law and sister-in-law. Jealousy was the cause. The murderer escaped.

Congressional Election in the "Five Points" District.

New York, Jan. 6.—Hon. Thomas J. Barr, Democrat, was yesterday elected to Congress, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Kelly, resigned, by a majority of 2,059 in a total of 2,591 votes.

Sailing of Steamer.

New-York, Jan. 6th.—The Illinois for Aspinwall took out to-day 450 passengers for California, including Lieut. Poindexter, who goes out to join the flag ship Roanoke.

For the Holidays.
Still They Come!
Another New Lot of
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Just Received at
PEUGEOT'S,
40 - - - South Clark Street, - - - 40
de30 b863 1y

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE
For the Holidays.
NEW GOODS,
Rich, Rare, Beautiful and Useful, now receiving at the Large and Fashionable Jewelry Store,
NO. 117 LAKE STREET,
Nearly opposite Mr. Palmer's Dry Goods Store. The ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, and those desirous of procuring nice presents for Christmas and the holidays, are invited to call and examine the largest and best variety of the most desirable styles of goods for that purpose to be found in Chicago, which will be sold cheap for cash. Silver-ware made to order.
JAMES H. HOES, Successor to Hoard & Avery.

Christmas Gifts!
PARLOR ORNAMENTS
—OF—
BOHEMIAN GLASS.
PARIAN MARBLE VASES, and other ornaments.
WORK BOXES, CIGAR HOLDERS,
GLOVE BOXES, PERFUMERY CASES.
TOILET ARTICLES in Great Variety
PORT MONNAIES, BAGS AND PURSES,
RAZORS IN CASES,
BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS,
PERFUMERY, AND RICH COLOGNE STANDS.
All will be cheerfully exhibited and sold at very low prices by
SARGENT & ILSLEY,
Apothecaries and Dealers in Fancy Goods.
140..........Lake Street..........140

Presents for the Holidays.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general [illegible]
EMBROIDERED GOODS
[illegible]

Painting! Painting! Painting!
F. E. RIGBY & SON,
HOUSE, SIGN AND SHADE PAINTING, [illegible] Randolph street. Whitewashing and Wall Coloring.

CISTERNS, WELLS AND PUMPS.—THE UN[illegible]

McNAIR & CO.
XXX FLOUR,
[illegible]
THE NOVELTY MILLS
[illegible]

500 PIECES SATINETTS JUST RECeived and for sale by FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor. of Lake and Water sts.

CADET AND STEEL MIXED SATINETTS, For sale by FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

BLACK AND BLUE SATINETTS, For sale by FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

GOLD MIXED AND PRINTED SATINETTS just received and for sale by FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

2,000 BBLS MICHIGAN WHITE Wheat Flour [illegible] MASON, HARWOOD & CO.

500 BXS STARCH, FOR SALE BY MASON, HARWOOD & CO.

BLEACHED ELEPHANT OIL FOR sale by [illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North-West. ja1 b864 1y

FOUND—ON STATE STREET, A LADY'S BREAST PIN, which the owner can have by calling at W. & G. S. WRIGHT'S 41 Clark street. ja7 1t

SLEIGHS FOR SALE BY WRIGHT. Carriage and Sleigh maker, 183 State street, one block South of Twelfth street. ja7 1t*

"Presbyterian Expositor."
VOLUME TWO.
The First Number of this Periodical,
EDITED BY N. L. RICE, D. D.,
IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
A few complete sets of volume one, neatly bound, may be had at the office of "The Expositor," No. 20 Portland Block.—Price $1.75; postage paid, $2.00. It will be found a most seasonable and acceptable gift to absent Presbyterian Friends. Subscription price, $1.50 in Monthly numbers. ja7 b941 1t

DELICACIES AND SUBSTANTIALS.—
FRESH GROCERIES.
The undersigned have opened a Stock of the Choicest and Best Groceries, Teas, etc., at
68..........WASHINGTON STREET..........68
PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces. French Brandy, Fruits and Cordials. Soyer's Relish, Sauces and Aromatic Mustard. Coleman's Best Mustard. White Wine Vinegar. English and American Preserves. Royal Olive Oil.
Also, for the use of Invalids and Children—Robinson's Patent Groats and Barley. Scotch Oat meal. Genuine Arrowroot. Homeopathic Cocoa. Guava Jelly. Cox's Gelatine. Cooper's Isinglass, etc., etc.
A complete Assortment of
Wines and Liquors,
The purity and superior quality of which will be guaranteed, the same having been
Selected by a Long-Experienced Wine Merchant.
Yriarte Sherry, vintage 1830; London Dock Port, very fine.
BLACKBURN'S PARTICULAR MADEIRA.
Champaign Brandy.
And the very best of other Wines and Liquors that it is possible to procure.
C. S. SPENCER.
THOMAS B. DAVIS, Agent. ja7 b945 3to6d

FIRST CLASS PROPERTY
For Sale Cheap!
CHOICE LOTS ON MICHIGAN AVENUE,
Near Monroe street, full depth to an alley. Very cheap.
EIGHTY ACRES
Divided by the South Branch, particularly adapted to Manufacturing Purposes.
TWO LOTS ON SHERMAN STREET
In School Section addition to Chicago.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS,
In the West Division.
All the above Property will be sold very cheap for cash or on time. Call and see. Inquire of
C. P. PECK,
ja7 b911m 121 Lake street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF Cook—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A. D. 1859.
Patrick Higgins vs. William Welch, William Welch 2d, Daniel Murphy and Jeremiah A. Kinsella. In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Jeremiah A. Kinsella and Daniel Murphy, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, notice is hereby given to the said Jeremiah A. Kinsella and Daniel Murphy that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of April, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, 1859, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Jeremiah A. Kinsella and Daniel Murphy shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of February, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
Galloy & Hitchcock, Compl'ts Sol'rs. ja7 b946 6w

Wanted.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has been thoroughly educated to the business, a situation as Cashier or Teller or some Banking institution. [illegible]

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR COAL and WOOD. Apply at 186 State st. ja5 3t*

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUILDER to contract for the construction of a dwelling—one which is willing to allow $5,000 of contract price to remain on one years time. Interest allowed with clear real estate security. Address "Builder," at this office. ja7 b989 1m

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER, No. 1 Eastern Clothing—price $150—very cheap. Address Box No. 115, Chicago P. O. de31 2w*

For Sale.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
THE TWO FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS
Now being Erected,
On Rush, near Superior St.,
And to be finished May 1st. These houses are 24x58 feet, three stories, with basement. Milwaukee brick front, built and to be finished in the best manner. [illegible] Terms favorable. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 45 Clark street, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE OR Lease at a great bargain
A GOOD RIVER LOT,
[illegible]
A. T. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 45 Clark street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE SITUATED on the corner of Wood and Warren streets in the West Division, near Union Park, [illegible]

RAILROAD STATION DINING SALOON. Combined with a Fruit, Cigar and Confectionary Store, in one of the most beautiful towns in the State [illegible]

ONE THOUSAND BARRELS
New York State Apples,
For sale by A. P. DICKENSON, Corner of Cass and Michigan-sts.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE DOUBLE Engine (second-hand) [illegible]
JOHN T. NOYES & CO., 25 Market street, (Lind's Block.)

To Rent.

FOR RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE undersigned, No. 113 Wolcott, corner of Ontario street. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, [illegible] Randolph street.

TO MILLERS, MECHANICS, &C.—TO RENT, for a term of years [illegible]

TO RENT.—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 130 Dearborn street, just South of Madison. Inquire at 21 Wabash avenue.

TO RENT.—A BRICK HOUSE AND STABLE. Inquire of ABBOTT & KINGMAN, 139 South Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—FIRST CLASS BOARD and pleasant rooms, either suites or single, at 93 South Clark street. Transient Board at reasonable rates.

BOARDING.—SINGLE ROOMS AND suits of rooms neatly fitted up, with board, [illegible] C. D. OLIVER.

Malt! Malt! Malt!
1,600 BU. CANADA BARLEY MALT in store and for sale by WHITNEY & KIMBALL. [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE CO-partnership heretofore existing [illegible]
NEHEMIAH HAWKINS, JOHN R. CHAPMAN.
Chicago, Jan. 3, 1859.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH inst., on North Kenzie st., a Lady's Port Monnaie, [illegible]

LOST—ON TUESDAY FORENOON, 4TH, somewhere on Lake street, a pair of Lady's [illegible]

FOUND—A VALUABLE DOG, WHICH the owner can have [illegible]

REMOVAL.—O. R. W. LULL HAS REMOVED his Law Office to [illegible]

Amusements.

NORTH'S
National Amphitheatre.
MONROE-ST. BETWEEN WELLS & CLARK.
LEVI J. NORTH, Proprietor.
Treasurer..........F. H. Johnson
PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Dress Circle..........25 cents.
Family Circle..........15 cents.
Friday Evening, January 7, 1859,
Fourth night of the Equestrian Spectacle of
Rookwood; or, Dick Turpin's Ride to York.
Illustrating his hair-breadth escapes upon his "Bonny Black Bess," in which the celebrated horse SORREL HIRAM will appear.
FIVE ACTS BY THE ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
In Rehearsal the gorgeous Equestrian Spectacle of the MERCHANT'S STEED OF SYRACUSE.
Scale of Prices—Dress Circle, 25 cents; Family Circle, 15 cents; Orchestra and Parquette Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $4 and $5; Single Seats Private Box, 50 cts. ☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7. Box Office open from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

BURNS' CENTENNIAL
FESTIVAL
Will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1859.
The Committee appointed to attend to the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Birthday of Robert Burns have made the following arrangements:
That a Grand Concert of Scotch Songs and Recitations be given at Metropolitan Hall; also, an Oration by Gov. McComas. The best talent of the country has been engaged for the Concert.
The Concert will be followed by a Grand Ball and Supper at the Tremont House.
The Committee expect to have the whole Celebration one of the best ever given in the country.
Full particulars will be given in a future programme.
W. B. EGAN, Chairman.
ANDREW HARVEY,
ALEX. WHITE,
R. T. TROTTER,
JAS. GRANT WILSON,
JOHN McGLASHAN,
JOHN STEWART, Sec'y.
ja7 b944 td

METROPOLITAN HALL.
For Two Nights Only.
Monday, 10th, & Wednesday, Jan. 12.
MR. CRAWFORD,
THE SCOTCH VOCALIST
Has the honor to announce that he will give his popular entertainments entitled
AN HOUR IN THE LAND OF BURNS.
Introducing specimens, and illustrations of the Poet's most popular songs, assisted by his son, aged 7 years. Also, Mr. [illegible], the celebrated Pianist and Composer.
By desire, Mr. C. will sing two American songs, "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Hail Columbia."
Part Second.—MISCELLANEOUS.
Tickets 50 cents. Children, with their parents, 25 cts. Tickets to be had at the principal Book and Music stores. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock, to commence at 8. ☞ An entire change of programme second night. ja6 b923 1w

THE CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY
WILL GIVE THEIR
Second Annual Festival
—AT THE—
TREMONT HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11th, 1859.
JAMES SMITH, Captain.
Chas. Havan, Secretary.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Capt. Jas. Smith, Lieut. G. Knights, James F. Haley, Lieut. A. Granata, [illegible], Chas. Havan, J. R. Botsford.
COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
Lieut. C. P. Bradley, Serg't G. J. Stoltzman, R. A. Smith, Jr., J. L. Milliken, P. A. Hoyne, R. W. Spear.
INVITATION COMMITTEE.
Capt. Jas. Smith, J. R. Botsford, Serg't F. H. White, [illegible], James Rich, R. W. Spear, Charles Gilison.
FLOOR MANAGERS.
Lieut. A. Granata, James Haley, C. W. Barker, Lieut. C. P. Bradley, Serg't G. J. Stoltzman.
[illegible] Military are requested to appear in Uniform.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING
ACADEMY,
CORNER MADISON AND CLARK-STS. CHICAGO.
Is open daily, for the purpose of introducing all the
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DANCES.
New Music received Monthly from Paris.
[illegible]
Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to examine as to the character of the different dancing schools before making a choice.
☞ Rooms to Rent for Private Parties.

MINSTREL HALL—NO. 115 AND 117 Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn.
Female Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Comp'y.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

ROBERT PENN, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at his Salesroom,
28..........North Wells Street..........28
THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.,
A Quantity of
Bar-Room Furniture,
Consisting of Bar Counters, Decanters, Glasses, Kegs, Looking Glasses, Splendid Bar-Room, Parlor and Kitchen Stoves; Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Range, Carpenter's Tools, Cigars and Liquors.
☞ Sale without reserve. ROBERT PENN.

J. B. TAYLOR & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 50 Wells St. opp. Briggs House,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF EVERY description of property, to be sold at Auction, [illegible]
J. B. TAYLOR & CO.

Particular Notices.

TO EXCHANGE.—WE HAVE SEVERAL valuable Houses and Lands on, which we will exchange for Groceries, [illegible] KINGMAN.

THERE WILL BE A BUSINESS MEETING of the Pew Holders of the first Cathedral [illegible]
CHAS. A. GREGORY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, [illegible]
J. WOODWORTH, President.
G. R. FARWELL, Secretary.
Chicago, January 4, 1859.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.—[illegible] P. O. Box No. 35, La Porte, Ind.

MONEY TO LOAN.—
[illegible]
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES,
Running from One to Twelve Months.
[illegible]

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE [illegible]
W. DAVISSON.

EASTERN PROPERTY
—TO—
EXCHANGE for WESTERN.
Apply by mail or otherwise to T. S. HUBBARD, Urbana, Ill.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company [illegible]
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT [illegible]
W. DAVISSON.

3,500 HF. CHESTS YOUNG HYSON, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas [illegible]

NEW RAISINS.—300 BXS., 150 HF. bxs. New Raisins [illegible]

150 HHDS. NEW N. O. SUGARS, [illegible]

200 POCKETS O. G. JAVA COFFEE [illegible]

500 BXS. SCALED AND NO. 1 HERring [illegible]

50 TCS. NEW RICE FOR SALE BY [illegible]

200 [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1859.

Report of the Auditor—Illinois Central Railroad.

We publish this morning the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Hon. J. K. Dubois, without the tabular statements which accompany it, and upon which its value as a public document mainly depends. We do so for the purpose of enlightening our readers on the matter of difference between that officer and the Illinois Central Railroad Company; that, as will be seen, is stated at length; and as it will be the subject of legislation, it is too important to be overlooked. We hear it stated that the Company, now satisfied of the justice of the construction put on the law levying a tax upon their property, will seek relief in an explanatory act, in which seven per cent. of the gross earnings of the road will be fixed upon as the maximum sum for which they are liable under the charter. The amount now in dispute is $44,000; as it will increase from year to year as the value of the lands and property are enhanced, the consequences of any legislation to be had cannot be too closely scrutinized.

Mr. Dubois' firmness in insisting upon the proper settlement of this vexed question is worthy of all praise, as is indeed his entire management of the Department in our State Government, of which he is the head. The expectations of his friends are fully realized by two years' experience; and we have yet to hear him assailed by any party or person for neglect or mismanagement of his very important duties.

A Very Nice Distinction.

We cannot blame any man who helped make James Buchanan President of the United States, for going through a Brahminical penance for the act—hook-swinging, traversing the land of his nativity with peas in his boots, giving his offspring to crocodiles, etc. These things argue a capacity for moral growth, and though the penitent should never inflict upon himself the just chastisement due to his depravity, he is getting open to virtuous impressions in a way which may excite the highest hopes of the reformer. Even though his conviction of guilt have a source in his bile, or his pocket, rather than in an awakened conscience, it is something to have got him on a new trail of ideas. And notwithstanding he has been restrained from cleansing his stuffed bosom, by unknown terrors, until the verge of the eleventh hour, his case is far from hopeless; he is none the less a candidate for the rewards of a better life.

We are led into these reveries by an article in the Chicago *Times* of yesterday, making a pretty clean breast of it, so far as the writer was concerned in the elevation of our venerable Chief Magistrate to his present dignity. It is true, one of the proprietors of that journal was once the "boss" of a flourishing post office, from which he was removed by the venerable aforesaid. It is observed also, that the *Times* opens its comment with a damaging confession, like this:

"An unwillingness to say or do anything that might in any possible manner be considered as tending to embarrass a political contest in which our friends had a deep personal interest, has for many months restrained us in that free and candid expression of our judgment of the acts of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, that we would like to have given to our readers. The action of the Legislature of Illinois yesterday has removed the last possible excuse for silence on our part, and therefore it is that we ask the attention of our readers for a few minutes this morning."

But the purging which follows is somewhat commensurate with the ardent provocation and painful delay referred to. We have no interest in the personal grievances which the *Times* brings into public view. Whether this clique or that, wormed itself into the shrunken affections of the old man, is of no consequence to any one, save those who were kept out of the treasury by it. But we have a right to enter our protest at the point where *principle* begins to figure in the discussion, and we do this not to add any respectability to James Buchanan, as will be seen, but to give him the benefit of a larger company than some people seem willing to vouchsafe him.

The *Times* declares as the essence of its indictment that the Cincinnati Convention "made a platform, the life of which was "the Kansas-Nebraska act, and a pledge "for its fair and faithful application." Precisely the contrary is true. The Democracy of 1856 had got a step in advance of the Democracy of 1854. When the Nebraska bill was passed it was everywhere declared that its object was to give the people of the *Territories* the same rights as were enjoyed by the people of the States. The way having been opened for slavery in Kansas, the whole Democratic party in Congress having striven for two years to put it there, and yet the machinery being discovered to work awkwardly, the Cincinnati Convention of 1856 proceeded to doctor their principles by giving the people of the Territories those inalienable rights—not while remaining in a Territorial condition, but "WHENEVER THE NUMBER OF THEIR "INHABITANTS JUSTIFIES IT,"—admission into the Union. This was a preparatory movement for the Lecompton Constitution, and if Mr. Douglas had as much to do with drafting that platform as he has been heard to mention, perhaps both he and the editor of the *Times* can tell how this saving clause got a place there.

But without going farther into particulars, what warrant has the *Times* for calling Mr. Buchanan black? Both sustain the Dred Scott decision, which grinds the Nebraska bill and all the "principles" secreted in it, to impalpable dust. Both advocate the extension of Slavery, both go it blind for stealing Cuba, and, for anything we can see to the contrary, they are harmonious and united on every measure of public consequence before the American people. Hence the distinction, if there be one, between them, lies at the key-hole of the treasury. It is a difference of opinion as to the custody of that institution, in which it may be observed both parties manifest an unseemly intolerance. When we analyze the principles involved in such a discrepancy, the distinction becomes too nice for common investigation, and we leave the subject at this point.

A Slight Mistake.

Will not Messrs. Wm. B. Fondey and Augustus C. French constitute themselves a committee to inquire of the Chicago *Times* whether the Democratic party carried the State of Illinois at the recent election? If they are in the habit of reading that sheet—particularly if they pondered on its article on Illinois Politics yesterday—they must be convinced that James Miller and Newton Bateman are unlawfully in possession of two important State offices, which a Democratic Convention designated them (Fondey and French) to fill. In case the geniuses who do editorials for the *Times*, inform them that there has been some mistake in the business, they should help themselves to a writ of quo warranto forthwith. And in default of suitable logic for sustaining their claims, we suggest a perusal of Bishop Whateley's "Historic Doubts relative to the Existence of Napoleon Bonaparte."

The Peoria Transcript.

Mr. [illegible] Webb, the able editor of the Peoria *Transcript*, publishes his valedictory in the New Year's number of that paper and announces his purpose to enter into new business relations. The *Transcript* remains in the hands of Mr. Gray, the proprietor, and will be edited hereafter by Mr. Wm. L. Avery, formerly of the Troy (N. Y.) *Traveler*. We are sorry to lose Mr. Webb from the editorial profession, and especially to have the Republican party deprived of his zealous and efficient services in the important and interesting field of Peoria and the surrounding counties. To the exertions of the *Transcript* and the untiring efforts of [illegible] ... Our best wishes follow Mr. Webb in his retirement, and we trust the *Transcript* may continue [illegible]

[illegible] crinoline at an open grate.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4, 1859.

The permanent organization of the House was effected by the election of W. R. Morrison of Monroe, to the Speakership. He received 40 votes against 35 cast for Jarrot. Mr. Morrison signalized his taking of the Chair by a neat and pertinent speech, in which he pledged himself to fairness and generosity in the exercise of the power with which he has been entrusted. His speech was well received, and if his professions are followed by performance, he will have no cause to complain that he is not justly dealt with by his opponents. After the election of Mr. D. O. Head of Hancock, to the Clerkship by the same vote cast for the Speaker, the minor offices were filled, and in one of them Capt. J. W. Connett of Chicago was placed. He is Doorkeeper. While this work was in progress, a sharp debate sprung up over the election of a 3d Assistant Clerk, in which many of the members participated. As the first "locking of horns" it was interesting, though the matter of controversy was of little consequence. Peck, Swett, Patton and others of the Republicans resisted the effort to elect the officer named, on the plea that he was not at all necessary to the prompt transaction of business; but it was foreordained by the caucus that he should have a place, and he was chosen. During the progress of this affair, the Spread Eagle—that wonder of American political ornithology—was let loose and flapped his wings over all the country "from the frozen zone of the North, to the olive grove of the South" with the most amusing effect. The Democrats have the bird in keeping; and if Eagle of Menard, does not die off before the close of the session, he will suffer him frequently to exhibit himself for the astonishment of the lobby.

But little further was done yesterday in the House. Mr. Davis of Stephenson made an attempt to amend the rules by addition of a Committee on the State Geological Survey and on Township Organization; and by Mr. Peck of Cook, to prevent personal legislation. The proposition of the latter is to compel every man presenting a private bill for the consideration of the House, to produce a certificate from the Treasurer that he has deposited with him one hundred dollars to defray the expenses of the legislation demanded. The remedy would doubtless be effectual; but it does not seem generally to commend itself to the judgment of the members, most of whom have their pockets stuffed with bills for private acts. The evil of which Mr. P. complains is one of great magnitude and should be abated. He is not alone in the desire to lessen it. Mr. Goudy, of Fulton, a Democratic member of the Senate, has a series of General Incorporation Laws which he will present in due time, and if they meet with favor and go into effect, all seekers for special legislation will inexorably be referred to them.

A bill is before the Senate for the incorporation of the *Rosehill Cemetery Company*—a Chicago association comprising eighteen of your best citizens, who propose to open and adorn, after the manner of Mount Auburn, Greenwood and Laurel Hill, a burying place for the dead. Mr. F. H. Benson appears to be the father of the enterprise. From the liberal terms of the bill and the well known ability of the corporators, much may be expected, if the project succeeds. Certainly a new Cemetery is one of the first needs of your city.

Indefinite numbers of Democratic politicians from Chicago are here, with Dyer at their head. They are organizing a pressure to force through their charter alterations. They will be met by vigorous resistance,—and they will be better tacticians than they have ever proved themselves before, if they succeed. Their bill is kept very close.

The Farm and Garden.

Meeting of the State Board of the Agricultural Society—Efforts of Politicians to control the Society—A Bill for the Protection of Orchardists.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Springfield, Jan. 5, 1859.

This evening the biennial election of the officers of our State Agricultural Society is to take place in this Hall. Already the political myrmidons are rallying their cohorts to take possession of this pastoral institution, which, from its success, has become popularized in the hearts of the people. A similar attempt was made at the last election, and came near being successful. The same parties are again in the field, but with new candidates of course. The location of the Fair permanently at Springfield, will enlist many votes here, in favor of the intriguing party. Whether the leaders are in earnest or not it matters little, but they are taking advantage of this feeling among the citizens of this city to enlist their votes in their favor. Another bait these men have thrown out is the part of the seven per cent. of the Illinois Central Railroad, which they claim can only be had through a prominent member of the Senate, who is the chief wire worker in this scheme to make this Society a political hobby-horse. But we hope that these schemes will be as signally rebuked as they were at the last election. The North part of the State has not, as yet, had the honor of the Presidency, during the six years of the existence of the Society, and it would appear but an act of courtesy, if not justice, that that officer should be selected from that part of the State. This could be done if the facility of making voters out of the citizens of Springfield, at a dollar a head, was out of the question. An amendment should be made to the constitution, so as to hold the election at some other point, where Railroad fare would be added to the expense of making voters.

Chicago, Freeport and Dixon are fully represented, and each place will make strong efforts for the next Fair, and we may therefore look forward to an interesting time, provided the Society should fall into the hands of honest and capable men.

Mr. Davis, of Stephenson, this morning presented a petition, numerously signed, for the passage of a bill for the protection of growing fruit from petty marauders. It is to be hoped that such a bill will pass, as our village gardens and farm orchards have already suffered from the depredations of not only petty but respectable appearing, free-and-easy fruit-pickers, much to the annoyance and discouragement of the careful planters, who had hoped to eat the fruit of their labors. Mr. Davis is entitled to great credit for thus early presenting this measure to the consideration of the House, and we trust his colleague in the Senate, Mr. Addams, will give it his friendly aid. We do not apprehend any opposition to the bill, but it needs the attention of its friends to see that it is not lost in the avalanche of local legislation.

The city is already nearly full of members of the Third House, and over fifty were turned away from the Chenery House last evening to seek lodgings as they could. Most of the parties from Chicago and points north came by the way of the Illinois Central and Great Western Railroad, which are now in fine order. Passengers from Chicago should take the 10 P. M. train, when they make close connection with the Great Western Railroad at Tolono, and also will find a good breakfast ready for them at that point which will give them some idea of the creature comforts of Central Illinois.

RURAL.

Meteorology of the Lakes.

The Committee appointed by a meeting of citizens of Detroit to consider the recommendations of Lieut. Maury respecting a system of meteorological observations on the Lakes, presented a very interesting and elaborate report to an adjourned meeting, on Tuesday last. The general conclusions of the Committee are summed up in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we deem it to be of incalculable importance, for the preservation of life and property periled in the navigation and commerce of the lakes, that there should be an appropriation made by Congress, and measures adopted by some appropriate bureau to be charged with the establishment and superintendence of a system of meteorological observations, by means of proper instruments for that purpose, to be extended through the whole region of the lakes, and in process of time as far thence as practicable throughout the valley of the Mississippi, the valley of the St. Lawrence, the Appalachian ridge, the Atlantic slope, and the northern and western coasts of the Gulf of Mexico.

Resolved, That the different light houses, marine hospitals and military posts within the region of the lakes, together with the operations of the several corps of topographical engineers engaged in the coast survey, afford appropriate facilities for the establishment and prosecution of such a system of meteorological observations, and which, therefore, we would respectfully suggest, may be made available for that purpose.

Resolved, That it is important to have regular reports prepared by observers in the different stations, and forwarded to some competent bureau or individual who may be designated to receive and discuss the same, and from time to time communicate the results, which designations we would recommend to be made by competent authorities.

Resolved, That while we would not undertake to name the bureau, department, or individuals to be entrusted with this matter, nor to say whether the head of this system of observation should be at Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Washington, or elsewhere, it is nevertheless earnestly and respectfully represented that the growing amount and importance of the navigation and commerce of the lakes, the immense value of the property annually exposed and periled, and the welfare and safety of the very numerous class of our citizens engaged in the same, as well as of the vast multitude of passengers and travelers who float over these waters, urgently require the prompt attention of our Government, and adequate appropriations for the object named in these resolutions.

Resolved, That copies of the above report and resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to our Representatives in both Houses of Congress, as the memorial of citizens of Detroit, praying for the object set forth in them.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Niobrara route—General Description of the Country, Advantages, etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Dec 28, 1858.

In advocating the Niobrara Valley route to Puget's Sound as the nearest and best route for a Railroad to the Pacific, perhaps a more minute and particular description of the territory along the proposed line of the road would not be altogether uninteresting or unimportant. I propose to note some of the most important features of the country lying west of Iowa. The first in order, and indeed of importance at the present time, is the proposed new Territory of Dacotah. At present this Territory is the remnant of Minnesota Territory, lying between the western boundary of the State of Minnesota and the Missouri River, extending from the northern boundary of the United States, South to the parallel of 42½ degrees of North latitude. These ought not, and probably will not be the ultimate boundaries of that Territory. The North boundary should be at 46 degrees of North latitude; thence West to the "Black Hills;" thence southerly along those Hills to the parallel of 43 degrees of North latitude; thence East to the Missouri River; down that river to the mouth of the Big Sioux; thence North along the western boundary of Iowa and Minnesota to the place of beginning. These boundaries will give between sixty and eighty thousand square miles, and will allow of another Territory to the North, including the Pembina Settlement, of equal and probably greater area. The Missouri River will pass nearly through the centre of the Territory from a northwest to a southeasterly direction. It has a mild, genial, healthy climate, fertile soil, excellent water, and considerable timber, especially along the streams; and if opened up to emigration and settlement by means of the proposed road, will settle very rapidly. With such facilities for communication with the East, and with its navigable waters, penetrating almost every portion of it; and with its vast agricultural and mineral resources, it will ultimately become one of the most desirable and attractive portions of the West. It is true, that in some portions there is a scarcity of timber, but probably not more so than in Kansas and Nebraska. If, however, those vast pine forests West of the Missouri can be penetrated by means of railroads, so as to supply that necessity, it will be one of the most desirable agricultural and grazing countries on the Continent. Coal abounds in many portions of the country, and in the northern part, along the upper waters of the James River, is one of the richest and most extensive salt regions on the North American continent. The mineral is said to crop out of the Bluffs in layers like limestone, and may be quarried in like manner. Of the existence of these salt mines there cannot be a doubt. There has been a survey of the locality by a corps of United States Topographical Engineers. This survey was made a number of years since. The James River will be navigable for a large portion of the season quite up to these salt mines. Along the valley of this river, as also of the Missouri, Big Sioux, and Vermillion, are some of the most fertile and desirable agricultural lands in the West. The whole country is covered with a heavy growth of wild grass, known as the "Buffalo grass." This grass, although resembling the prairie grasses of the Mississippi and lake country, is entirely different in all its characteristics. It has a soft, pliable texture, is very nutritious, and when cut in good season and well cured, makes hay equal to the best quality of cultivated grasses. From Sioux City to the mouth of the Niobrara River, a distance of about one hundred miles, the Missouri River has nearly an East and West course. On the North side is a valley extending nearly the entire distance, and averaging about fifteen miles in width. This is the celebrated "Hupen Huta," or "Sioux Turkey Hunting Grounds." Along the river on both sides are immense bodies of excellent timber, mostly cotton wood in the bottoms, with hard wood on the higher grounds and among the bluffs. These groves will furnish an abundant supply of lumber for the whole valley, and far back into the interior. Steam saw mills can be and now are employed to great advantage in cutting up this timber. The hard wood will also furnish abundance of ties of the very best quality for all the railroads the country will be likely to build for the next quarter of a century. There are no marshes, sloughs, or low, swampy lands in the whole region. The consequence is that the Missouri valley will probably be freer from bilious complaints and intermittent fevers, so common to nearly all new countries, than any portion of the West. There are large tracts of lands, known as "weed lands." These are old Indian cornfields which have been abandoned by the Indians, and have become overgrown with a dense growth of weeds. These lands are deemed very desirable by the first settlers throughout the whole Missouri valley, from the fact that they are very fertile, easily cultivated, and will the first season produce abundant crops of corn, potatoes, melons, &c. It was on one of those old Indian cornfields that Lewis and Clark, in their explorations of the upper Missouri and Columbia rivers in the years 1805—6—7 raised their first crops of corn to support their men during that expedition. This old field is situated a little below the present site of Sioux City.

The table lands bounding the Missouri valley rise somewhere about sixty feet above the bottom lands, are quite extensive, very fertile, easily cultivated, and will make excellent farming lands, especially for wheat and other small grains. Corn also grows with great luxuriance, even on the thickest soil. What is true of the Missouri Valley is true also of most of its tributaries, especially of the Big Sioux, Vermillion, James and Wennant Rivers. The Big Sioux is the boundary between Iowa and Dacotah. It has a valley between the bluffs of about three miles. The soil is of the very best quality with timber enough for the immediate wants of the country, and will ultimately command extensive settlements. The same is true of the James River. Little is known as yet of this valley, but enough however, to warrant the conclusion that it will, when open to settlement, command a large emigration. About a hundred miles above its mouth are found large bodies of timber, mostly hardwood, with some pine or cedar. Immense herds of buffalo winter in those forests, attracted thither no doubt by the luxuriant fields of rushes and wild grasses with which the valleys abound. The herds of buffalo during the summer, spread over the whole country south and east of their winter quarters, where they are slaughtered in great numbers. They are generally hunted by men on horseback armed with revolvers. When a herd is discovered, the hunter thus mounted and armed selects his game and follows it with untiring pertinacity, until he brings down his game. The sport is very exciting both to horse and rider, and often attended with no small degree of danger. Last summer two gentlemen from Sioux Falls went out on a buffalo hunt, they were not long in starting up their game, and immediately gave chase. Their victim proved to be an old patriarch of the plains, of immense size and very fierce, but nothing daunted they ranged up alongside of the affrighted and panting monster, and each sent the contents of his revolver into his body, being hit in a vital part the infuriated animal turned upon his pursuers, and making a sudden dash at one of them, caught horse and rider upon his horns and carried them nearly fifty feet, then tossed them high in the air, and fell dead in his tracks. He was indeed a monster. His horns at the base measured eighteen inches in circumference. These herds generally go north to their winter quarters. West of the Missouri and between that stream and the "Black Hills," some portions of the country is less adapted to agricultural purposes; it being higher, drier and more rolling, although there are a great many extensive and fertile valleys, formed and watered by the rivers coming down from the mountains. Such is White River coming into the Missouri at about 44 degrees of north latitude.

Dr. Hayden, the geologist of Lieut. Warren's exploring expedition of 1855 in speaking of the country watered by this river says, that "it is equal to the best portions of Kansas." Surely no higher commendation can be given. The Big Sheyenne is another large river rising in the Black Hills and emptying into the Missouri in about forty-five degrees of north latitude. This river has a broad, fertile valley with numerous tributaries; the main stream and its tributaries being well timbered; and towards its head waters, as also of the White River, there are vast pine forests. These forests will be of immense value and importance to the future settlers of these valleys. In some of the small valleys along the Missouri River the soil is impregnated with a saline substance or mineral very much resembling saltpetre. This mineral impregnates the water of the small streams and renders them unfit for use in the dry seasons of the year. But these tracts are not extensive, nor will they prove a serious obstacle to the settlement of the country. West of the Missouri are situated what are called the "bad lands," "mauvaises terres" of the "French Voyageurs." A wrong impression prevails as to these lands. The opinion is common that they are vast tracts of barren, sandy deserts, or mountainous regions denuded of their original soil. Not so. They take their names from great numbers of sink holes or circular pits, depressed a little below the surface of the surrounding country. These places are generally overgrown with a species of flag, thick grass, giving to them the appearance, to the unpracticed eye, of good firm and solid soil. [illegible]

[illegible] Northwest portions of the Union. L.

Biennial Report of the AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILL., Springfield, Dec. 1, 1858.

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:

I have the honor to submit the following report:

1. A statement of the receipts and expenditures, showing the amount of revenue received, applicable to the payment of the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government, and the amount disbursed.
2. A statement of warrants drawn upon the treasury for all purposes.
3. A detailed statement of warrants drawn on the treasury, and to what appropriation charged.
4. A statement of warrants drawn on the order of the Governor, and charged to the contingent fund.
5. A statement of the amount of warrants which have not been presented at the treasury for payment.
6. A statement of the redemption money received from minor heirs, and due the owners of tax deeds.
7. A statement of the accounts of the State Treasurer.
8. A statement of the amount of the school, college and seminary funds.
9. A statement of the county dividends of the interest and school tax funds.
10. A statement of the school tax fund for the year 1856.
11. A statement of the school tax fund for the year 1857.
12. A statement of the State taxes charged in the several counties for the year 1856 and 1857, amount collected, etc.
13 and 14. Tabular statements of personal property, and the value of real property taxable in the years 1856 and 1857.
15. A statement of State lands sold, the amount sold for, and the number of acres remaining unsold.
16. A statement of the State indebtedness purchased with the school fund, and the amount of said fund placed in the hands of the Governor for that purpose.
17. A statement of State indebtedness purchased with the State land fund, and the amount of said fund drawn by the Governor for that purpose.
18. A statement of State indebtedness purchased with the Central Railroad fund, and the amount of said fund drawn by the State Treasurer in payment thereof.
19. A statement of the State indebtedness purchased with the Central Railroad fund, and the amount of said fund drawn by the Governor in payment therefor.
20 to 26. The several statements and tables exhibiting the condition and affairs of the banks of the State, organized under the general banking law.

The Bank of Lucas & Simonds, and the Quincy City Bank, have furnished evidence of publication, as required by law, and withdrawn their securities—and due notice having been given by me, as required by the act of 1857, section 1, page 220, in the cases of the Farmers' Bank, City Bank, Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, the Phoenix Bank, the Bank of Rockford, and the Union Bank, and three years having elapsed from the date of the protests of the same respectively, the securities of the same have been surrendered to the stockholders, or are retained here for evidence of ownership.

The law relative to the final settlement of the affairs of banks, (thirty-seventh section of the general banking law,) not being applicable to banks closing business under the act of 1855; it may be necessary to determine by law, when and how their affairs shall be finally closed.

The statement of the Treasurer's account exhibits the finances of the State in a sound and flourishing condition. The punctuality in the payment of the taxes, furnishes gratifying evidence of the prosperity of our State and the good faith of our citizens. The amount of revenue in the treasury applicable to the payment of ordinary and contingent expenses of the State government is $1,53,074 19.

The statements of the value of taxable property, and the amount of taxes levied for the current year 1858, have not as yet been received from the several counties, and therefore cannot be included in this report.

The aggregate value of taxable property for the year 1856 is $349,951,272, being an increase over the previous year of $15,552,847, and the aggregate valuation for the year 1857 is $407,477,367, being an increase in 1857 over 1856 of $57,526,095, equal to about 16½ per cent. on the reduction of 1856.

There can be but little doubt of the fact that a fair valuation of the taxable property, in accordance with the requirements of the law regulating the assessment of property, would greatly increase the aggregate valuation.

The 15th article of the constitution provides for the collection of a tax of two mills on the dollar of valuation, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof on the first day of January, in each year, to such holders of State bonds as may present them for that purpose, such payments to be made on the principal of the bonds presented. These payments have been regularly made since the adoption of the constitution, and have doubtless contributed to that perfect restoration of the State credit which now happily prevails. This elevation of the credit of the State has, however, produced a state of things in relation to the two mill tax which would seem to require the immediate attention of the Legislature. While our State stocks were much below par in the money markets, payments on account of the principal were of course desirable, but our stocks are now considerably above par, and it is therefore improbable that any considerable amount will be presented on the first day of next January.

The avails of the two mill tax for the present year reach the large sum of $746,639 48, which in all probability, will remain in the State treasury uncalled for. In anticipation of this result the last Legislature passed an act providing that any amount of this fund remaining uncalled for on the first day of January in each year, shall be added to the fund already provided for purchasing the evidences of indebtedness of the State. It appears, however, that much difficulty is now experienced in the purchase of State indebtedness with the funds already provided for that purpose. Holders of our bonds are disinclined to sell, and very limited amounts only go on the stock markets, and those are held above par. The last purchase made in New York by the State agent was at the rate of three and one-half per cent. premium, and there is now a considerable amount of the funds so provided remaining in the State treasury unexpended. Under these circumstances, to go into the stock market with the large fund remaining of the two mill tax, would probably raise the price of our State stocks to a rate at which it would be very undesirable to buy them.

The policy of this course may well be questioned from other considerations. One of the objects of the 15th article of the Constitution was to aid in restoring the credit of the State, which was greatly depressed at the time of its adoption. That object is happily accomplished. The owners of our six per cent. obligations prefer to hold them, and in fact will not part with them, even at a considerable premium. In the meantime our people are enduring a heavy taxation during a time of general pecuniary difficulty, to raise the means of paying this debt, which our creditors refuse to receive. Many of our citizens are paying a much higher rate of interest than the State, and this taxation is burdensome to all, but has heretofore been cheerfully paid, because considered necessary. Under these circumstances it remains with the general Assembly to determine, in their wisdom, whether any means can and shall be devised to relieve the people from the payment of the two mill tax, while, at least, as now, the collection of that tax is but a useless burthen upon them. Unless there is some legislation on this subject, the public officers will of course be bound to carry out the provisions of the act of the last session, by the purchase of State bonds at market rates, with the large amount that will remain of the two mill tax; and in addition, a still larger amount will be collected on the assessment of 1858, which, in all probability, will not be called for, and will have to be used in still further advancing the price of our State stocks.

A serious question has arisen between the State and the Illinois Central Railroad Company in reference to the liability of that company for taxes, under its act of incorporation and the law. The act incorporating the company was passed Feb. 10th, 1851, and the eighteenth section thereof provides "that in consideration of the grants, privileges and franchises herein conferred upon said company, for the purposes aforesaid, the said company shall on the first Mondays of December and June, in each year, pay into the treasury of the State of Illinois five per centum of the gross proceeds, receipts or income derived from said road and branches, for the six months next preceding." The twenty-second section provides that "the lands selected under said act of Congress, and hereby authorized to be conveyed, shall be exempt from all taxation under the laws of this State until sold and conveyed by said corporation or trustees; and the other stock, property and effects of said company, shall in like manner be exempt from all taxation for the term of six years from the passage of this act. After the expiration of six years, the stock, property and assets belonging to said company shall be listed by the President, Secretary or other officer, with the Auditor of State, and an annual tax, for State purposes shall be assessed by the Auditor upon all property and assets of every name, kind and description belonging to said corporation. Whenever the taxes levied for State purposes shall exceed three-fourths of one per centum per annum, such excess shall be deducted from the gross proceeds or income herein required to be paid by said corporation to the State, and the said corporation is hereby exempted from all taxation of every kind, except as herein provided for. The revenue from said taxation, and the said five per cent. of gross or total proceeds, receipts or income aforesaid, shall be paid into the treasury in money, and applied to the payment of interest-paying State indebtedness, until the extinction thereof: *Provided*, in case the five per cent. provided to be paid into the State treasury, and the State taxes to be paid by the corporation, do not amount to seven per cent. of the gross or total proceeds, receipts or income, then the said company shall pay into the State treasury the difference, so as to make the whole amount paid equal at least to seven per cent. of the gross receipts of said corporation."

Under the provisions of the section last quoted the property of the company became liable to assessment for a valuation tax for the first time in the year 1857, for the taxes of that year, and its property was accordingly listed for taxation in the manner prescribed by the act.

The taxes upon the assessed value of the property of the company, when added to the five per cent. provided to be paid into the State treasury, exceeded the seven per cent. of the gross earnings of the road for that year. The company insists that under the law its liability to the State for taxes, cannot in any event, exceed seven per cent. of its gross earnings [illegible] speedily to undergo the highest judicial investigation and construction, I deem it unnecessary to trouble the Legislature with a detailed statement of the very obvious considerations, derived as well from an intelligent reading of the law, as from reasons of principle and policy, why the construction claimed by the State should be regarded as the true one. Whatever may be the present embarrassment of that company, the General Assembly should be careful to recollect, that not only now, but in all future time, so long as that company has a corporate existence, a large and constantly augmenting portion of the taxable resources of the State must be under its control and ownership, and nothing could be more dangerous and suicidal to the future interests of the people of the State, under suggestions however specious they may now appear, for the State to surrender to this or any other corporation, the great constitutional privilege of taxing its property according to its value.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

Troubles between Saints and Gentiles, &c.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Nov. 27, 1858.

It is currently reported in camp, and on what appears to be good authority, that Brigham Young has positively and peremptorily refused to obey the summons to appear before the District Court, except upon condition that Gov. Cumming shall furnish him a sufficient escort to protect his sacred person from harm. According to the accounts we have in camp, Marshal Dodson and his Deputy have had the door of the Lion House shut in their faces three several times. As yet no requisition for military aid has been made on Gen. Johnston. One thing, I think, may be assumed as pretty certain, and that is, that Gov. Cumming will never call upon the military for aid to enforce the laws in this Territory as long as he can, according to his own conceptions of propriety and official duty, avoid doing so. Whatever view may be taken of Utah matters at Washington, it is certain that among all the Gentiles here, whether in the military service or not, it would be difficult to find a half a dozen who do not consider that Gov. Cumming is disposed to take entirely too lenient and charitable a view of the political offences and social enormities which have characterized the Mormon community of late years.

Our camp was thrown into quite a state of excitement, night before last, by a report, since fully verified, that one officer of the army had been shot in Salt Lake City, on Monday night last, and another first knocked down by a bludgeon, and then carried to jail by the Mormon police. The circumstances appear to be these: Lieut. Saunders, of the 2d Dragoons, was one of the officers attached to the command sent some time since in the direction of the Humboldt, to look after certain bands of the Indians who, it had been reported, had attacked and annoyed the California mail party. While on this expedition, Lieut. Saunders was taken very ill of the typhoid fever, and on the return of the command it was found necessary to leave him in Salt Lake City, under the medical care of Assistant Surgeon Corey, who was detached for that purpose.

On the evening of last Monday, Dr. Corey, who is known to be one of the mildest and quietest gentlemen in the service, and Lieut. Saunders, who has recently recently risen from his sick bed, were at or in the vicinity of the store of Messrs. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., in company with Mr. Kinkead of that firm. The party were laughing, talking and enjoying themselves, when a policeman stepped up and told them they were making too much noise, and must quit it. To this Mr. Kinkead made some reply, which drew forth an insulting retort from the guardian of the night, whereupon the latter was knocked down by Mr. Kinkead. A melee ensued, several other policemen coming up on the instant, and some sixteen or seventeen shots were fired. Dr. Corey was slightly wounded in the arm, and Mr. Saunders was knocked down with a bludgeon, and then carried off to jail. Fortunately for the assailants, neither gentleman was armed. Lieut. Saunders is a powerful man, and one whom I should think could not often be knocked down with impunity. But the typhoid fever is not exactly the thing to prepare a man for "traveling on his muscle" through a crowd of assailants armed with bludgeons and six-shooters.

A few nights ago, while Wm. Hobson, H. S. Marshall, and Mr. Hartnett, Secretary of State, were walking after dark on one of the most public streets of the city, a pistol ball whistled by them, fired, it is supposed, by one of the police. In the present state of affairs, I should not be surprised at any moment to hear of bloodshed and violence on a more extended scale in the city.

I know of nothing that displays in a more striking light the brutishness of the Mormon character than a circumstance I have heard in connection with the recent cutting off from the church of a considerable number of the women. Nowhere else, I venture to say, on the Continent of North America, are white women to be seen working like slaves, barefooted, in the field.

It is notorious to all here that large numbers of the Mormon women are in a state of great want and destitution, and that their husbands do not pretend to provide them even with the necessaries of life. The Gentile merchants of Salt Lake City gave employment in the way of needlework to a considerable number of these poor women, thus enabling them to earn a decent support for themselves and children.

I have been assured by a lady, who has herself been excommunicated, that every female in Salt Lake City who took in sewing from the Gentile merchants has been cut off from the Church. Nearly every Mormon woman about our camp has shared the same fate.

Brigham Young and his confederates know full well that his system cannot continue to thrive or to exist except by being isolated, and that anything like free or general intercourse between his people and the army would tend directly and powerfully toward the overthrow of the most objectionable features of Mormonism. Hence no pains are spared, by a system of thorough and searching espionage, by an extensive and ubiquitous police organization, by anathemas and excommunications from his conventicles, to prevent anything like a free association of his people, especially of the female portion, with the Gentiles now in Utah. I think it is much to be regretted that the policy of our Government officials here has from the first been such as to subserve Brigham Young's views and play into his hands in this matter. The troops have been kept as far away from the masses of the Mormon population as practicable, and the intercourse between the army and the population of the Territory has been of the most limited character.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T. December 2, 1858.

Brigham Young has not yet appeared in Court, nor has the Marshal, so far as I have been able to learn, yet succeeded in serving a subpena upon him. It appears to be generally understood now, however, upon what grounds I have not been able to ascertain, that whenever it is intimated to him that his presence is required, he will appear and "take a swear." His attendance will be needed next Monday, in the suit for false imprisonment brought by McNeil, who was put in jail and in irons for attempting to leave the Valley last winter without a passport. Col. Nabeza, McNeil's companion in misfortune, disappeared some two months ago very mysteriously, and his most intimate friends here do not know what has become of him.

It having been intimated to Gen. Johnston that Judge Sinclair was under the impression that troops would not be sent into Salt Lake City except upon a requisition from the Governor, the General addressed a letter to the Judge assuring him that troops would be sent in at once upon an intimation from the Judge himself that their presence was needed. To provide for any such contingency, the horses belonging to Phelps' light battery, which had been turned over to the Quartermaster and sent to Rush Valley to winter, have been brought back and the battery remounted.

Winter has set in here at last in good earnest. Valleys and mountains all around are covered with snow, presenting as dreary a winter landscape as the eye could rest on. The thermometer yesterday was as low as 12° below zero, and the wind from the north was sharper than the edge of a razor.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Dec. 4th, 1858.

A matter touching the great prophet himself, has not yet been disposed of, to come to its final issue. An effort had been made by the U. S. Marshal to serve upon him a paper requiring his presence at Court, and his "body guard," consisting of one hundred men, interposed and prevented the officer from fulfilling his duty in the matter. Since that Major Brookie, the new Deputy Marshal, has succeeded in serving the writ. By this the ancient prophecy, that "no Gentile should ever bring Brigham into Court," appears to have been placed in somewhat doubtful plight. Whether Brigham is ultimately to be brought before the Court, either to answer for himself, or give evidence in relation to others, remains to be developed. Two to one is taken that he will. But all points to the possible employment of troops, in which case it is not doubted that Col. Smith, the man said to be most of all disliked by the Mormons, will have a show with the gallant Tenth Infantry. Neither is it doubted that Col. S. will acquit himself in a manner to justify both his former brilliant reputation, and all the hatred and fears of this peculiar "people."

The Last French Folly.

A Paris letter writer gives the following description of an absurd article of dress, which has just been revived by the ladies of that city, and which will ere long cross the Atlantic, and perhaps the Alleghanies:

"I am half inclined to say that the greatest of all events just now is the invention of a new dress. If husbands and fathers were ill-advised enough to raise an outcry about crinoline, what will they do now? The dress I speak of is one, to make which about twenty-eight or thirty yards of stuff are required, and the vestment is thought to look best when made of velvet! Now just fancy a dress of thirty yards, composed of velvet at six dollars a yard. The garment itself is little else than what was used under Louis XIV and Louis XV to be called a "grand habit." It is a visiting dress, and is curious as to its form and sit. Skirt and body hang together, are held to each other by the back in a very singular manner, the back of the body spreading out into a kind of long, large cape, as it falls upon the skirt. The body is rather loose, like what is called a "caraco," and does not fit to the waist. The dress buttons all down the front; the width of the dress at bottom is eight yards, and upon every seam are sown ornaments in "passementerie," called "brandebourgs." Such a dress may easily be brought to cost $1,000, and cannot cost under $150."

Incipient Repudiation in Wisconsin.

[From the Madison Argus.]

A mass meeting of Grant County tax-payers has been held at Millville, where they entered a solemn protest against paying any more taxes. They say that the Legislature has been "unreasonably extravagant and prodigal"—that they have suffered the burdens imposed upon them long enough—have wanted the comforts of life, and let their children go ragged and untaught long enough. They therefore resolved "to pay no part of any tax, either State, County, or Town, now assessed or for this year—and maybe none hereafter."

A similar meeting was held at Patch Grove, and equally strong ground was taken.

[illegible] an alarming spectacle! Many thousand men have bound themselves together by the strongest obligations to resist, even to force, the foreclosure of farm mortgages. Several counties have repudiated part of their State tax, and the people are doing the same, and without this tax the wheels of State Government must stop.

Railway Matters.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILWAY.—Our readers are aware that a meeting of the creditors, stock and bondholders of this road is to be held this month in New York, to devise some just and equitable scheme by which the claims of all parties in interest shall be properly adjusted and this important road be placed upon a substantial basis. Much is expected from that meeting, and it is to be hoped a satisfactory result will be reached. In anticipation of so desirable an arrangement, two Eastern gentlemen, who have both the experience and the capital to complete the road to the La Crosse Junction as fast as men and money can do it, have just returned from a visit over the line and express themselves highly pleased with the location and prospects of the road. Income bonds will probably be issued, or some satisfactory arrangement will be made to complete the work as soon as possible after the spring opens.

The result of the New York meeting is looked for with much anxiety by our business public. With all that has been said on the subject, we doubt whether our citizens generally appreciate the importance of this road to the prosperity of the city. All central and Northern Wisconsin will be opened directly to the trade of the city. Its connection with the La Crosse road will give us the shortest and the best line to northwestern Wisconsin and Minnesota. We say, therefore, let the iron be put down on the fifty-six miles between Janesville and the La Crosse road as fast as possible. Every spike that is driven promotes the prosperity both of the city and of the entire Northwest.

WATERTOWN AND MADISON RAILWAY.—We learn from a gentleman who has just visited central Wisconsin, that the people along the line of the Watertown and Madison Railway have taken hold of the work themselves, and are pushing it steadily onward. Some furnish ties, other parties are engaged in grading, and so the work is being done in the most successful and economical manner. That is the right kind of spirit, and we commend it to those who live upon the line of any needed improvement.

QUINCY AND PALMYRA RAILWAY.—This is a short line of road in Missouri, to connect the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway at Quincy with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line. Its length, if we mistake not, is from 12 to 20 miles. We learn that the work is progressing finely, and that it will be finished early next season. This road, when completed, will make an unbroken railway line from Chicago to St. Joseph, on the Missouri. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road, as stated yesterday, will be finished by the first of March.

Passengers for Kansas, as stated in the article referred to, will, till the completion of the Palmyra Branch, be taken from Quincy to Hannibal, twenty miles by steamer. This will simply afford time for rest, meals and refreshment, and will scarcely be regarded as forming a break in the line.

MICH. SOUTHERN AND N. I. R. R.—The following is a report of the earnings for December 1857 and '58:

	1858.	1857.
Passengers	$57,928.76	$78,840.50
Freight	64,577.41	55,414.30
Mails	4,635.14	4,418.00
Express and miscellaneous	12,291.24	5,816.01
Total	$139,432.55	$144,[illegible]

Personal and Political.

Hon. William A. Howard, of the Detroit District, Michigan, has served a notice upon Mr. Cooper, the returned member for the next Congress, that he will contest his seat. The latter had, according to the official returns, a very small majority. The Detroit *Tribune* expresses the belief that there are clear and sufficient grounds for a contest, and that Cooper will be ousted.

—The Mobile *Mercury* sagaciously charges the Federal Government with the murder of all those stolen Africans, rescued from the Echo, who died on their way back to their home. Who was it that "murdered" the victims of the middle passage, during the Echo's voyage to this country? Let those who advocate reopening the African Slave trade answer to themselves, whether *they* are innocent in the one case more than in the other.

—Some of the New Jerseyans are urging the nomination of Hon. William L. Dayton as the Opposition candidate for the next Presidency.

—Congress, says an exchange, has proverbially two periods of idleness. The first before the holidays, the other after. Having fully demonstrated during the first "how not to do it," it has gone earnestly to work to repeat the demonstration in the second. For particulars see daily telegraphic dispatches.

—The Rev. H. W. Beecher kept open house, according to his custom, on New Year's Day, and each person who called, registered his name in the book which is kept from year to year for that purpose. The names registered during the day were one thousand and one, exceeding, by over two hundred, the number of last year.

—The action in the proposed contest against Bright and Fitch by the State of Indiana, represented by Lane and McCarthy, to recover the seat in the U. S. Senate, usurped by the former parties, is temporarily estopped by the refusal of Dunham, (Lecomptonite,) Secretary of State, to send up copies of certificates of election, as ordered by the Legislature. It is said that a remedy for this state of facts will be enacted a few days hence when the Legislature meets in regular session.

—An inquest held in New York on Friday, on the body of Mrs. Emma Hughes, found dead in the tenant house No. 7 Mulberry street, reveals a sad history. The deceased is said to be the widow of the late Col. Thomas Hughes, an officer in the United States Army, who cut his throat in a mad house. One of her brothers is reported to be a member elect to the present New York Legislature. A year ago she lived in elegant style at the Metropolitan Hotel, but became intemperate and died of delirium tremens.

—From a recent report of the Secretary of the Interior, made to the Senate, it appears that the entire cost of Government buildings in Washington, including statuary and paintings, has been $14,709,339.09!

—Lieutenant Andrew Jackson, son of John Jackson, of Petersburg, Va., has been appointed assistant tutor in Spanish, at West Point, with a salary of $2,000. He is the first American to whom the post has ever been assigned.

The Case of the "Wanderer"—An Important Point Decided.

The examination of the parties arrested for the importation of slaves by the Wanderer is in progress at Savannah, before the United States Commissioner. On Thursday, Dec. 30th, an important question, bearing upon the merits of the case, was decided by the Commissioner. On the previous day the District-Attorney requested the Court to charge that the internal transportation of recently imported Africans was not a crime under the laws of the United States, and that a witness who had been engaged in such transportation could answer questions in reference thereto without criminating himself. The Court decided *that the words "coastwise transportation," in the Act of Congress did not embrace inland transportation*; but there were other acts, (which he read,) that left such doubt on his mind that he did not feel at liberty to instruct the witness that he could answer questions without criminating himself.

Mr. Ganahl, the United States Attorney, addressed the Court, stating that as prosecuting officer of the Government, he had investigated the law fully in reference to the prosecution of Capt. Christie and his steamer, and had become satisfied that he had done nothing that made him responsible to the law. He thought something was due to his opinion as the representative of the Government upon whom devolved the prosecution of Captain Christie and the entire management and control of the case on the part of the Government. If the decisions made by the Court were to prevail as law for the government of his trial, the ends of justice will be defeated, all efforts to maintain the laws of the land would be powerless, and the law itself a dead letter upon the statute-book.

The examination then proceeded. Captain Christie, of the steamer Lamar, testified that he went with his steamer from Brunswick to a point opposite Jekyl Island; saw there some negroes and white persons; the negroes were not American negroes; his boat transported the negroes who were on the south end of the Island; their number, he heard, was about three hundred—does not know how many; they were put on board the steamer by the white men; saw the mast-head of a vessel about three or four miles off; did not recognize her as the Wanderer; this was on the 2d of December; there were six or eight white men engaged in putting the negroes on board—perhaps more; took them on board in the day time; witness *carried the slaves up the Savannah River to a point some fourteen miles above Savannah on the South Carolina side*; could not describe the place, as he was unacquainted with the river; white men went along, the negroes being in their charge, some of them the same parties as assisted in putting the negroes on board at Jekyl Island; did not deliver the negroes to any one, but ran alongside the bank, and *the parties having them in charge took them ashore*.

DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS.—I once met on the sea shore, said the eastern poet, Sadi, a pious man, who had been attacked by a tiger, and was horribly mutilated. He was dying and suffering dreadful agonies. Nevertheless his features were calm and serene, and his physical pain seemed to be vanquished by the purity of his soul. "Great God," said he, "I thank thee, that I am only suffering from the fangs of the tiger and not from remorse."

☞ The brother of Beethoven signed his name to distinguish himself, from his landless brother, "von Beethoven, land owner." The immortal Composer retorted by signing his, "Ludwig von Beethoven, brain owner."

Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN LEATHER AND HIDE STORE. 201 and 203 South Water Street, CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

We are commencing to receive our Winter Stock of FRENCH KIP AND CALF Which has been selected from the Manufacturer's Stock in Paris by our Mr. E. T. Blackburn. [illegible] Philadelphia Kip, [illegible] Slaughtered Leather, best quality, Spanish do. do. do. Oak Slaughter Sole. Hemlock and Oak Upper. Hemlock, Kip and Calf skins, [illegible] Lasts, Crimping Machines, &c.

E. T. BLACKBURN & BRO. 201 & 203 SOUTH WATER-ST. ☞ WANTED—Green and Dry Hides, for which the highest market price will be paid.

CHICAGO MILL FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES —AND— C. W. Brown's Patent Portable *Flouring and Grist Mills*, And Dealers in DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, —AND— Mill Furnishing Generally. *Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired.*

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C. The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the Manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewell, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers, also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Casting and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: 5 horse power......$800 20 horse power......$1,250 [illegible] and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE For Flour Mills. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel [illegible] WATERWHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C. *At very Low Figures.* T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. ☞ P. O. Address, Box No. 274.

MEYER'S Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, For the Destruction of Rats, Mice, Moles, Bugs, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, Garden Insects, Ants, &c. THE CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS known under the above title for the last 22 years throughout Europe, [illegible] JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 612 Broadway, (cor. Houston-st.) New York. General Agent for the United States and Canadas FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway, N. Y.

CHICAGO CHEMICAL WORKS. W. H. CHAPPELL & CO., Manufacturers of Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic and Nitric Acids, Copperas, Sal Soda, Sal Glauber, Blue Vitriol, Sulphate Zinc, and other Chemicals. Orders from the trade solicited. Office 181½ South Water street, Steel's Building. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS! Large Assortment of Printing Materials for Sale. THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE PRESS and the Tribune has given us a large duplicate assortment of printing material [illegible]

FOR CHAPPED HANDS USE J. H. REED & CO.'S GLYCERINE JELLY. The very best article in use. Price [illegible] per Jar. Also for sale: Amandine Powder, Glycerine Lotion, GLYCERINE, GLYCERINE SOAPS, Camphor Ice, Genuine Honey, Cold Cream, SOAPS, AND FINE TOILET GOODS.

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND Sheet Lead Works. COLLINS & BLATCHFORD, Manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead, AND DEALERS IN PIG LEAD. Agents for COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY, —AND— St. Louis Shot Tower. ☞ A full assortment of the above Manufactures constantly on hand. ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED. Collins & Blatchford, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS. COOK, BRO. & CO., 133 South Clark Street 133 CHICAGO ILLINOIS. Lace Curtains, Crape Shawls and Gentlemen's Garments CLEANED, BLEACHED, [illegible] CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS AND DRUGGETS, [illegible] MERCANTILE PIECE GOODS, [illegible] Dyed and Refinished. [illegible]

Medicines &c.

MOTHERS, AS YOU LOVE YOUR Children, be on the alert for every symptom of Worms. [illegible] DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS! [illegible] HOLLOWAY'S VEGETABLE WORM CONFECTIONS. [illegible] BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake st. Agents for North western States.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, OR COUGH LOZENGES. *From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.*—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of."

Brown's Bronchial Troches *From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.*—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Brown's Bronchial Troches *From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.*—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

Brown's Bronchial Troches *Dr. Lane prescribes them in his practice.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches *Dr. Bigelow says are simple and certain.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches Indispensable to Public Speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches A sure remedy for Throat Affections.—*Transcript.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
Brown's Bronchial Troches Cures Cough, Cold or Hoarseness.
Brown's Bronchial Troches Cures Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.
Brown's Bronchial Troches Clears and gives strength to the voice of singers.
Brown's Bronchial Troches Cures Whooping Cough and Influenza.
Brown's Bronchial Troches Are the greatest Remedy science ever produced.
Brown's Bronchial Troches Are only 25 cts. per Box.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —BY— PENTON & CO., 94 Lake Street 94 OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

DR. G. J. LEED'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, *Or, NERVE TONIC,* WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE. ALSO, YELLOW, CHAGRES AND Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. [illegible] J. H. HAZARD, Proprietor, 12 Maiden Lane, New York. Penton, Robinson & Smith, Wholesale Agents, 15 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WEIGH AND CONSIDER.—AN HONEST QUAKER'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.—"Friends! delay not one moment in using this great and best [illegible]

[illegible] BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake st.

THE GREAT WESTERN PATENT *MEDICINE DEPOT.* YOU WILL FIND ALL Patent Medicines AT BOLLES SMITH & CO'S 124 LAKE STREET. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

If you want a Remedy for your Cough, —GO TO— BOLLES SMITH & CO'S 124 Lake Street, near the corner of Clark-st.

IF you want a Remedy to Purify the Blood, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, Go to BOLLES SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Remedy for the Piles, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Hair Dye—Warranted, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want a Pain-Killer, or Pain Extractor, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
IF you want some Tonic Bitters or Scheidam SCHNAPPS, go to BOLLES, SMITH CO. 124 Lake street.
FOR Duponco's, Clark's and Cheeseman's Female Pills, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake street.
FOR Cough Candies, or Pulmonic Wafers, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR Vermifuge, or Worm Lozenges, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR Strengthening Plasters of all kinds, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR a Remedy for all Private Diseases, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR Fancy Soaps, Brushes, and Toilet Articles, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
FOR Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters. They are agents for the manufacturers and will sell at low prices. Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake st.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD. COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public. [illegible] LIVER INVIGORATOR. [illegible] ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR. [illegible]

KENOSHA WATER CURE.—THIS INstitution is located at Kenosha, Wis. [illegible] For particulars address H. T. SEELY, M. D. Physician. [illegible] Proprietor.

Real Estate.

Improved Farm for Sale. A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF ONE Hundred and Twelve acres, [illegible] Inquire of C. P. [illegible], 141 Lake Street.

For Sale at Bargains. I WILL OFFER FOR SALE ANY OR all of the following property in Chicago and in Cook County: [illegible] I will sell the foregoing property, or any of it, AT A LOW FIGURE. TERMS—One third Cash, and the balance may remain at 10 per cent. interest for three or five years. [illegible] J. P. CLARKSON, No. 5 Portland Block.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a HOMESTEAD, Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out-buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in Wisconsin, only 50 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad. Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands. For Particulars address Post Office Box 1363.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY. The Subscriber having had much practical experience in SELECTING AND LOCATING LANDS, in the various Land Districts in the Western States [illegible] FOR LAND WARRANTS OR CASH. Choice Selections may now be made in IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI. Persons having Warrants can have them Located in their Own Name. And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed, Payable in One Year. Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for Cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska. E. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, 49 Clark street, Chicago.

CHARLES COOK, LAND AGENT. CHARLES COOK, HOUSE LAND AND Collecting Agent. Chas. Cook, Canadian Agent. Chas. Cook, Emigrant Agent. Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent. [illegible] Address 73 Clark street, up stairs, or P. O. box [illegible].

Opticians.

Improve Your Eyesight.

77 CLARK STREET ROOM 2, UP STAIRS. CHICAGO, ILL. THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, [illegible] DR. L. E. ROSENBERG, Practical Optician and Oculist.

LOUIS MAUSS,

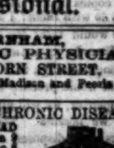
Practical Optician, [Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.] 79 SOUTH CLARK STREET 79 Opposite the Court House. Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical Goods in the Northwest. [illegible] All goods are sold at the lowest New York prices.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., [illegible]

Professional.

DR. BURNHAM, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. OFFICE 78 DEARBORN STREET, Residence, corner of West Madison and Peoria street.

CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES. Drs. READING & MEAD may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. [illegible]



[illegible] Rooms at No. 160 State street, [illegible]

E. A. BOGUE DENTIST.—OFFICE NO. 141 Lake street, (up. J. H. Reed & Co's)

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS.—OFFICE, NO. 44 West Randolph st., Chicago. [illegible]

DR. J. BEAUDINE, Dentist, LATE ASSOCIATE OF DR. A. WOODRUFF BROWN, of No. 3 Great Jones street, New York. Office 100 Lake Street, Over Tripp & Hale's Patent Office Depot.

DR. H. HONSINGER, Dentist. ATTENDS TO ALL CALLS FOR PROfessional Services at his office No. 77 Lake St., Tremont Block. A first rate article of Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash Constantly on hand [illegible]

DRS. WARNER & KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS. Office northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Up stairs room No. 1.

W. W. ALLPORT, DENTIST.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 36 Washington street.

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence [illegible] street, two doors from Rush street.

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING, SURGEON DENTISTS. OFFICE—NO. 66 CLARK STREET, Opposite the Court House.

Sextons and Undertakers. [illegible] AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins, [illegible] WRIGHT & McCLURE.

A. N. TAYLOR & CO. Dealers in Dimension & Rubble Stone, FROM JOLIET, ILLINOIS. [illegible]

SUNDRIES—50 BASKETS [illegible]

CHRISTMAS—250 BOXES FANCY TOYS [illegible]

GLASS! GLASS!! GLASS!!! [illegible]

50 BBLS. BLEACHED [illegible] SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

Special Notices.

The Disease that Americans can [illegible]

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal [illegible]

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to [illegible] WALTHAM WATCHES [illegible]

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark [illegible]

Child's London Cordial Gin [illegible]

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER! [illegible] JAMES KELLY & CO. [illegible]

HAYDEN, KAY & CO. 238 Randolph Street, Chicago. Saddlery Hardware, BENT STOCK, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Varnishes, Webbings, Horse Collars, [illegible]

TURNER & SIDWAY, Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers [illegible] Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles [illegible] BRIDLE FRONTS [illegible]

Architects.

O. L. WHEELOCK, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Office No. 77 Dearborn Block, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT [illegible]

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible]

CULVER & CO., Commission Merchants, 158 South Water Street. [illegible]

CHARLES E. WILLARD, ESQ., [illegible]

C. H. BECKWITH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS & IMPORTERS, NO. 201 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF [illegible]

Wood & Coal.

COAL. N. NELSON HAYDEN [illegible] NUT, STOVE, EGG, LARGE EGG, [illegible]

COAL AND WOOD. ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD [illegible]

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A FINE IMPROVED FARM OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES FOR SALE.

Apply to J. P. CARTER,

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Special Notices.

WILLIAMS' PATENT IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING SHIRT.

Two Sizes to a Dozen.

Sold by all Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Manufactured by the

WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,

Janesville, Wis.

Sewing Machines.

$80.00

Premiums and Diplomas.

THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA

Broadway Sewing Machine.

Dealers Wanted.

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Broadway Sewing Machine.

Dealers Wanted.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1859.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market has exhibited the same dull features during the day. No change in any particular has occurred, and we have simply to repeat quotations, viz: Exchange firm at 1¼ per cent premium. Bank discounts 10 per cent. Gold 1@1¼, and selling only in small lots; street rates nominal at 1¼@2 per cent per month. Very little if any first class paper in the street and transactions limited.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York Banks for the weeks ending Dec. 25 and Jan. 1:

	Dec. 25.	Jan. 1.	
Loans	$128,714,365	[illegible]	Inc. $967,954
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Circulation	7,704,343	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Net Deposits	[illegible]	90,684,191	Inc. 3,007,115

The comparison with the corresponding week of last year and with midsummer is as follows:

	Loans and Dis.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Net Deposits.
Jan. 2, '58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 21, '58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1, '59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90,684,191

The specie line has been steady at a very high figure—one before unknown in the financial history of the country. Such immense amounts of coin cannot remain locked up and comparatively useless much longer. The deductions of the shrewdest men of the age must be entirely at fault if it does not form the basis of a more substantial progress within the next few years than has ever been witnessed before in the history of the world.

The New York *Times* of Tuesday has the following:

The New year opens with an enhanced movement in all departments of the Bank return. The specie line is up $381,453, and the average a rising one—the last receipts from California having averaged but two days of the week. The undrawn deposits are but *two millions dollars*, partly, no doubt, in preparation for the dividends to be paid out to-day for distant States and Corporations; the loans are up $967,954 in anticipation of the mercantile and other payments of the 1 and 4 January. The peculiar feature in the Statement is that the accumulation of deposits in this city should stand on the 1st of Jan., in the midst of the active business at the South, so near the Summer maximum. On the 10th July the figures were $92,337,042. They are now $90,684,191. As the Exchanges with the South already show signs of turning in our favor, the probability is not only that the drain in that direction for Specie has almost ceased, but that the balance in New York from nearly every quarter of the Union will henceforth increase, running up the Deposit line to *one hundred millions* by the 1st of April, and to *one hundred and twenty millions* by the middle or close of July.

The market for money to-day is partially unsettled by the large dividend payments, and several days must transpire before we have a steady movement all round. Meantime the sums called in by a few prominent Banks are readily supplied to the brokers by outside lenders, and the negotiations, on demand to-day, are at 3@3½ per cent. on State and other first-class Stocks, and 4 per cent. on other reliable collateral. The discount brokers report no change of rate on mercantile bills.

COMMERCIAL.—The Hog market to-day was even duller than yesterday and prices a shade lower. The receipts of Dressed Hogs were larger, and embraced the finest and heaviest brought to market this season. There were quite a number of lots which averaged from 250 up to 300 lbs.—small boned and fat. The sales to-day show a range of $5@6.25. Heavy Hogs sold at $6@6.25. There are some heavy lots held above the market. One lot of 50, averaging 325 lbs. is held at $6.75—with offers of $6.55. There was nothing done in Live Hogs. Those which came in were held above the figures of buyers.

The Provision market seemed to-day to have lost any little firmness it may have had. Early in the morning 300 bbls City Mess Pork were sold at $16, and later in the day 600 bbls. more at the same price. A sale of 150 bbls. Mess Ordinary was also made at $15. At the close there were several other lots seeking buyers at the same figure.

The market for Lard is very quiet, and though holders are firm at 10¼@10¾, the market is almost dead with inactivity.

The Flour market remains dull. We noticed on 'Change to-day several samples of choice brands sent from Milwaukee to this market to be sold. Spring Extras are nominal at $3.75@4.50.

The Wheat market is quiet—there being no demand except for milling. Sales No. 2 Spring were made to-day at 63 1-2c, in store in a good warehouse; old Rejected at 55c, in store; new Rejected (47 lbs. to the measured bushel), at 41 1-2c, delivered; and Rejected Winter at 60c, on track.

Distillers are short of Corn, and under this demand prices have advanced 1c per bushel. Shelled sold at 58c per 60 lbs, on track, and Ear Corn at 52c per 70 lbs, on track.

The Oats market is rather easier to-day. Some old crop sold at 52c, free of storage. Good Oats, however, are scarce.

There is a good demand for choice Barley by Brewers, at 75@85c. Common, however, is very dull.

Hog and Provision Trade.

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, January 5.]

The reports from our correspondents at the various towns, where pork is packed, throughout the West, are coming in this season much earlier than usual. We had heard, up to yesterday, from seventy-five places, sixty-nine of them from our own correspondents. At sixteen of those places, packing was not yet finished, but nearly so. We reserve the details for our full and final statement, but will now give the aggregates for this and last year, as far as heard from.

	No. Hogs.
This season	1,797,460
Last season	1,608,690
Increase at 75 places	188,770

In these aggregates are included the number packed at this city, which we put down at 350,000; Louisville, which we put down at 289,000; and St. Louis and Chicago, which we put down at the statements published at those places.

As regards the falling off in weight, we find there is great irregularity. In Illinois it is reported from 7½ to 30 per cent.; in Indiana from 4½ to 17 per cent; in Ohio from 3 to 11 per cent.; in Iowa from 9 to 19 per cent.; in Kentucky and Tennessee, the estimates are an increase of 4 to 8 per cent. At Milwaukee, the decrease is but 2¼ per cent. We have classified the returns, and calculated the increase and the decrease, though not as closely as we shall do when making our final statement. We find the deficiency, in weight, equal to 121,200 hogs, which being deducted from the increase given above, is as follows:

Increase as above	188,770
Deduct for weight	121,200
Net increase	67,570

The falling off in the yield of lard is variously reported from 2 lbs to 9 lbs per hog, at the places north of the Ohio river. At the few points south of that we have heard from, an increase is reported. Our impression is that the falling off in lard, taking the whole packing together, will be 5 lbs per hog. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that this is but an estimate, as we have not made any systematic calculation regarding lard more than the idea we formed by looking over the returns; still we think our estimate rather above than below the actual deficiency.

An impression is quite prevalent that there is a general falling off at the small places. We find the reverse to be the case. So far as we have the returns, we have heard from but four places where none were packed this season, and we have heard of three places where no packing was done last season, but considerable was done this season—two of them packing 25,000 head. We would also state that the returns from the Southern counties of Indiana and Illinois, in the above aggregates, show a deficiency this year of 35,000. We allude to this, in order that our readers may understand that the short crop localities are well represented in the figures we give. Indeed all the places of importance where there is a marked falling off, are included in the returns above given, as well as most of the places where there is a large increase, so that those one hundred and twenty-five places yet to hear from, are those where we may look for a fair increase, but how much the whole increase in number will be, we cannot say with any degree of accuracy, at present; that there will be a net increase, however, after allowing for the falling off in weight, we have no doubt, but how much it will be we are not now prepared to say.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

FLOUR—Market very dull. Sales were: 100 bbls "Excelsior" Spring Extra, on p. t.

WHEAT—Market very quiet. Sales to-day were: 1,200 bu No. 2 Spring at 63½c in store; 800 bu new Rejected (weight [illegible] to the measured bushel) at 41½c delivered; [illegible] bu old Rejected at 55c in store; 300 bu Rejected Winter at 70c on track.

CORN—In good demand and advanced 1c. Sales to-day were: 800 bu shelled at 58c on track; 300 bu Ear Corn at 52c on track.

OATS—Market easier. Sales were [illegible] bu old crop at 52c free of storage. [illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

RYE—In good demand by distillers at [illegible]

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Common, $1.75@2.25 per 100 lbs. [illegible]

MIDDLINGS—No. 1, $18 [illegible]

SHORTS—Prime, $15 [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork easier. Declined 50c. Sales to-day were: 300 bbls city packed at $16; 150 bbls M. O. at $15. Nothing doing in Cut Meats or Bacon. Mess Beef nominal at [illegible].

LARD—Firm, but inactive, at 10½@10¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet, at 9½@10c.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts better, and of excellent quality. The market, however, is very dull. The sales were: [illegible]

LIVE HOGS—Receipts about 300 head. The market was very quiet, and there were no transactions—buyers and sellers being apart.

HIDES—The market was better to-day, and prices a shade higher. Sales were: 45 Green Country at 7½c; [illegible] Green Salted and Trimmed, at 8½c; [illegible] Dry Hides, at [illegible].

[illegible]

EGGS—Fresh scarce, and in good demand, at 20c; Limed [illegible]

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.50@2 per doz.; Turkeys, 11@12c per lb.

POTATOES—Good very scarce, and in demand at 65@75c; common 55@60c.

GRASS SEED—100 bu Timothy at $1.79.

HIGHWINES—Inactive at 21@22c.

COOPERAGE—200 Pork Barrels, at 97c.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES—The following are [illegible] prices, according to E. S. Hunter's circular of Jan. 1:

Loaf Sugar Double Refined	11
Small Loaf Sugar	[illegible]
Crushed Sugar, Double Refined	[illegible]
Crushed Sugar	[illegible]
Granulated Sugar	[illegible]
Powdered Sugar, Double Refined	[illegible]
Powdered Sugar	[illegible]
Refined White Sugar	[illegible]
Refined Yellow Sugar, A	[illegible]
Refined Yellow Sugar, B	8½c

	In bbls.	Kegs.
Golden Syrup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Sugar House Syrup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Syrup Molasses	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

FLOUR—Firm, with a fair demand for the eastern and local trade. Sales 9,400 bbls; $4.25@4.50 for super State; $5.00@5.25 for extra State; $4.25@4.65 for super western; $5.00@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.65@[illegible] for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; closing quiet and firm. Canadian flour firm; sales 300 bbls; $5.25@6.75 for common to choice extra—small sales. Rye Flour $3.50@4.20. Buckwheat Flour quiet; $2.50@2.75 per 100 pounds.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, prices unchanged; fair to sound Chicago spring will bring 70@75c for distilling; sales 2,500 bu red and white Missouri taken together at $1.30. Rye scarce and wanted; 77c for Jersey, and 85c for prime North River. Barley dull; sales 4,000 bu; fair Western Co. at 75c. New Corn firmer; old is dull and rather heavy; western mixed freely offered at 70@80c, whilst buyers refuse to pay over 78c—sales 15,000 bu; 77@78c for new yellow Jersey and Southern. Oats firmer, with a moderate business doing; 53@54c for State, and 56@59½c for western and Canadian.

WHISKY—Firm; sales 100 bbls at 25c; holders generally refuse to accept less than 25½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork rather easier; sales 4,900 bbls at $17.12 for old Mess; $17.50 for new do; $13.50 for new prime, including 1,800 bbls new mess for June delivery, 950 western account and 1,000 bbls prime at buyers' option, 30 days, at $13.50. [illegible] steady; sales 400 bbls at $6.50@7.00 for prime; $7.70@9.60 for [illegible]; $8.50@10.50 for repacked mess; $10.75@11.50 for extra mess. Beef hams steady; sales [illegible]. Prime mess beef nominal at $16@18. Bacon quiet. Cut Meats steady; sales 120 hhds at 6¼@6½c for shoulders and [illegible] for hams. Dressed hogs quiet at 6½@8 for the whole range; 500 Western dressed heavy corn fed sold at 7½c. Lard buoyant; sales 400 bbls at 11½@11¾. Butter steady at 12@16 for Ohio; 15@23 for State. Cheese firm at 8@9½.

STOCKS—Second Board active. Prices higher. Mo 6s, 86¾; Va 96¾; Pacific Mail 92; N Y C 84¾; Hudson 34¼, Reading 54¼; M C 53¾; Panama 117¼; Galena & Chicago 71¾; Chicago & Rock Island 69.

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CAPITAL $500,000
Paid Up in Cash 300,000
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.
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[Absolute and Unimpaired]
With a Surplus of $666,140 10.
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ASSETS, JULY 1st, 1858.
[illegible]
TOTAL LIABILITIES:
Unsettled Claims not due ..... $102,714 [illegible]
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51 CLARK STREET—OLD TRIBUNE OFFICE.
Specie, Bank Note, Exchange AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
Buy constantly Foreign and Domestic Gold and Silver Coins, Eastern Bank Notes and Uncurrent Money. Sell Exchange on New York, and make Collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

COOK & SARGENT
DAVENPORT ..... IOWA
COOK SARGENT & DOWNEY
IOWA CITY ..... IOWA.
COOK SARGENT & COOK
FORT DES MOINES ..... IOWA.
COOK SARGENT & PARKER
FLORENCE ..... NEBRASKA.
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Make collections and remit to any part of the Union. Land Warrants bought, sold and located.
Particular attention given to the payment of taxes.
Attorneys at law connected with our houses.
COOK & DILLON, Davenport, Iowa.
E. D. DOWNEY, Iowa City.
REFER TO
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia.
E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., New York.
J. J. Dixwell, Prest. Mass. Bank, Boston.
N. Holmes & Son, Pittsburgh.
E. W. Clark & Co., Boston.
E. W. Clark & Brother, St. Louis.
Hatch & Langdon, St. Louis.
Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
John O. Sargent, Washington, D. C.

THE BANK OF AURORA.
HALL & BROTHERS, AURORA, ILLINOIS.
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention. Refer to Bank of the State, New York; F. G. Adams and George Smith & Co., Chicago.
E. V. HALL. B. F. HALL. F. A. HALL.

A. C. OERTEL,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE and Collection Office. Also, Notary Public. 75 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICER & BROTHER,
BANKERS—DEALERS IN UNCURrent Money, Sight and Time Bills of Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, etc. Receive deposits, and pay particular attention to collections. Office in the Marine Bank Building, open from 8 A. M. to [illegible] P. M.
REFERENCES.
North Bank, Boston.
Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Sherman & Collins.
Marine Bank, Chicago.
J. H. Dunham & Co., Chicago.
E. W. OFFICER and SAM'L P. OFFICER, General Partners.

Illinois Savings Institution,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
[*Incorporated February, 1857.*]
THIS INSTITUTION RECEIVES DEposits of one dollar, and upwards, from all classes of persons, including MINORS AND MARRIED WOMEN, and allow interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July.
TRUSTEES.
[illegible]
Office No. 76 Washington street, Portland Block.
Office open daily during the usual hours of business and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
JOHN H. KINZIE, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANT'S SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
HAVING A CAPITAL OF $500,000 with the privilege to increase the same to $1,000,000, fully paid in, is authorized by the provisions of its Charter, prepared to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal Cities of the United States and discount satisfactory Business Paper, of short dates. [illegible]
They will receive Money for Accumulation, allowing Compound Interest at seven per cent. per annum when the amount is deposited for a term of years; receive and execute Trusts by order of Courts, from Estates, Corporations and Individuals; [illegible] Collection upon other points, upon favorable terms.
OFFICE—corner of Lasalle and Water streets.
TRUSTEES.
[illegible]
Cashier and Sec'y.

BALDWIN & DODGE.
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS ..... IOWA CITY.
Collections made at the usual rates. Exchange on the principal cities of the Union bought and sold. Real Estate bought and sold on commission. [illegible]
REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Chicago; Henry Farnam, Esq., President Chicago and R. I. Railroad; American Exchange Bank, New York; Durkee & Bullock, St. Louis.
JOHN T. DODGE. G. M. BALDWIN.

GEO. SMITH & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States, on the most favorable terms.

J. H. GOWER BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE —AND— LAND AGENTS.
IOWA CITY ..... IOWA
REFER TO
Messrs. E. K. Smith & Co., Chicago.
John Thompson, No. 2 Wall street, New York.
Messrs. D. A. January & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

G. C. WHITNEY & CO.
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.— 38 CLARK STREET. Dealers in EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Premium paid on City and Eastern Bank Notes. Deposits received and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland, and all parts of Germany.
Particular attention given to the negotiation of time notes and Bills of Exchange.
Collections made and remitted forward on day of payment.
Moneys invested in Real Estate, and all other transactions in a General Banking and Commission business.
G. C. WHITNEY & SON, 38 Clark st.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ALL RIGHT TO NEW YORK.
Remittances Made by Telegraph.
I have arranged to Pay Notes, Drafts and Acceptances, and Deposit Money on Account in New York, and send Money to cities in the vicinity of New York
ON TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS,
EMERY COBB ..... TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

I. G. BARBOR
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.— 40 CLARK STREET.
Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
REFERENCE—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams.

E. PRUSSING & STEINHAEUSER.
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, MONEY, —AND— REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
50 ..... South Clark-st., Up Stairs 50
AGENTS FOR THE *British Commercial Life Insurance Company*, LONDON and AMERICA. CAPITAL $5,000,000.
ERNST PRUSSING, Notary Public.

B. W. PHILLIPS, BANKER.
No. 3 Clark Street—Loomis' Building.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
BUYS SIGHT AND TIME DRAFTS ON the Eastern Cities. Discounts Business Paper, Deals in European and Domestic Exchange, Specie, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Bank Notes, and Makes Collections on all accessible points.

GALESBURG ..... ILLINOIS.
J. P. DUNN & CO. BANKERS.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT USUAL RATES.

MARINE BANK.
CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURance Company.
CAPITAL $500,000.
[illegible], Cashier. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

E. A. TUCKER & CO.
EXCHANGE BANK — BANKERS AND Dealers in Exchange, corner of Clark and Lake-sts. Chicago, Illinois.
Collections made in the different cities in the Union. Exchange at the lowest current rates.

STERLING EXCHANGE.
WE ARE DRAWING DIRECT ON England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of the Continent of Europe. We also issue passage certificates from Liverpool, [illegible] to New York.
MORFORD BROTHERS, Corner of Clark and Lake sts.

MORFORD BROTHERS
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Dealer in Land Warrants, corner of Clark and Lake streets.
References. [illegible] New York.

Banking and Exchange.

EXCHANGE ON NEW ORLEANS!
FOR SALE BY
E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,
BANKERS, No. 2 Clark street, Corner of South Water.

GREEN & STONE
BANKERS—MUSCATINE, IOWA.—PROMPT attention given to Collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment, at current rates of exchange.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. George Smith & Co., Chicago.
Marine Bank, Chicago.
[illegible] & Co., St. Louis.
Messrs. Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.
Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank, Boston.
American Exchange Bank, New York.

AIKEN & NORTON
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 48 SOUTH CLARK St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Legal.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY: SS. Circuit Court of Cook County, February Special Term A. D. 1859. Myron Young and John O'Bryan, Conservators, etc., vs. Mary Duell, Susan A. Bois, Isaac Bois, Esther Van Wagener and John Van Wagener. Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Duell, Susan A. Bois, Isaac Bois, Esther Van Wagener and John Van Wagener, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said defendants that said complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the fourth day of January 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of February next, (1859) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Mary Duell, Susan A. Bois, Isaac Bois, Esther Van Wagener and John Van Wagener shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next special term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in the said County, on the second Monday of February, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Lay & Gregory, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Estate of George Coombs, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of George Coombs, deceased, late of Cook county, are notified and requested to attend at a term of the County Court of Cook County to be held at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the first Monday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the same adjusted—the executor and executrix of the last will and testament of said George Coombs, deceased, having fixed on that term for settling and adjusting all claims against said deceased.
Chicago, December 1st, 1858.
HENRY B. DIKE, Executor,
JANE COOMBS, Executrix.
Of last will and testament of George Coombs, deceased.

STATE OF ILLINOIS — COUNTY OF COOK—ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859. Orrin Sherman vs. George M. Coffin. Public Notice is hereby given to the said George M. Coffin, that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas dated the first day of December, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Orrin Sherman and against the estate of the said George M. Coffin for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said George M. Coffin shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Orrin Sherman, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Spafford, Porter & Jones, Pl'tf's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Special Term, A. D. 1859. William McCully, John F. McCully, and Mark W. Watson, vs. George E. Hoyt. Public Notice is hereby given to the said George E. Hoyt that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County dated the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said William McCully, John F. McCully and Mark W. Watson and against the estate of the said Geo. E. Hoyt for the sum of two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said George E. Hoyt shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on or before the first day of the next special term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William McCully, John F. McCully and Mark W. Watson, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY. Circuit Court of Cook County.—January Special Term, A. D. 1859. Jerman & Kestor and Porter Skinner vs. Andrew J. Short. Public notice is hereby given to the said Andrew J. Short, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Circuit Court of Cook County dated the fourth day of December, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said Jerman & Kestor and Porter Skinner and against the estate of the said Andrew J. Short for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Andrew J. Short shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on or before the first day of the next special term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1859, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Plff's Att'ys.

Transportation.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVigation Company's New York and Galway Line.—The next departure from New York will be the Steamship PACIFIC, Captain [illegible], to sail from New York on Saturday, January 8th 1859, and the Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. [illegible], to sail from New York, Thursday, January 27th, [illegible]. Prices of Passage:—First Class, $100; Second, $80; third, $30; including free tickets to [illegible] principal cities on railroad routes in Great Britain and Ireland. [illegible]
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
JAS. C. FARGO, office of American Express Co., [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago.
New York, Nov. 13, 1858.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.
1858-9 ..... WINTER RATES 1858-9
Through Freight Line.
FROM DATE AND UNTIL FURTHER notice, Freight will be carried over this Line as below:

From Chicago to	1st Class	2d Class	3d Class	4th Class	Flour per barrel	[illegible]
Boston	$1.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	1.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] CLARKE & CO., office Steele's Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, and at Depot [illegible].
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburgh.
J. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't, Crestline, O.
Chicago, November 15, 1858.

NORTH SHORE EXPRESS COMPANY
—AND—
Fast Freight Line,
To and From All Points East.
The arrangements of this Company are unsurpassed for the safe, rapid and cheap transportation of any description of freight to and from the East via EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS.
All reclamations for over charges or damages, promptly adjusted on delivery of freight. We beg to refer Shippers to the Superintendents of the several roads on which we ship.
New York Office, 174 Broadway, Howard Hotel Building.
Chicago Office, No. 80 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
Deliver Freight in New York at 73 Warren-st., Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot; in Boston at Western Railroad Depot, and in Chicago at Michigan Central Railroad Depot.
DREW & CO., 80 Dearborn street, Chicago.
WALLINGFORD & CO., 174 Broadway, New York.
Chicago, Oct. 22, 1858.

For Cairo and New Orleans.
STEAMER NEW FALLS CITY.
THE SPLENDID FAST Sailing Steamer New Falls City
Will run, during the coming Fall and Winter, between St. Louis and New Orleans as follows:
LEAVING ST. LOUIS [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M. [dates illegible]
LEAVING CAIRO [illegible] at 7½ o'clock P. M. [dates illegible]
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to the Agent at St. Louis.
W. D. [illegible], Clerk.

1858 ..... 1859.
GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE
—VIA—
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO
AND
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.
CLARKE & COMPANY,
SPECIAL AGENTS, are prepared to Contract Freights Through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office in Steele's Block, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, and at Depot of P., F. W. & C. R. R. Chicago; [illegible] at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
The Offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at
No. 3 Astor House, New York.
No. 1 South William street, New York.
[illegible] Boston.
[illegible] Kilby street, Boston.
[illegible] street, Hartford.
[illegible] North street, Baltimore.
And at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

NOTES FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER'S DISCOURSES Now ready and for sale by D. B. COOKE & CO. 111 Lake street.

Notes from Plymouth Pulpit.
A Collection of Memorable Passages from the DISCOURSES OF HENRY WARD BEECHER, With a Sketch of Mr. Beecher in the Lecture Room, BY AUGUSTA MOORE.
It is not the beauty of Mr. Beecher's expressions, nor the startling and resplendent flashes of his thought that this book will show, so much as his presentation of simple and holy truth, in such guise as never fails to interest and instruct all whose notice is gained. And those who cannot be induced to peruse long sermons, will cheerfully read, and undoubtedly remember, the vital truths illustrated and enforced in the following pages.
The volume is a testimony to the power with which the mind from whence it sprung influences other minds, and of the nature of that influence.

Dr. Holland's Popular Books,
AT D. B. COOKE & CO'S.
111 LAKE STREET.
I.
THE BAY PATH. A tale of New England Colonial Life. One volume $1.25
II.
BITTER SWEET. A Poem. [illegible]
III.
TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S LETTERS $1.00

Legal

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS David S. Ogden heretofore executed to Thomas Webb a certain deed of Mortgage, which bears date the twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1858, was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1858, and duly recorded in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, page 355. And, whereas, said Mortgage and the notes therein described have been duly transferred and assigned to Samuel B. Chase; and, whereas, it was provided in said mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of the promissory notes or either of them described therein, [illegible]
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority given in and by the mortgage aforesaid, I shall on the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1859, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the premises mentioned in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: [illegible]
SAMUEL B. CHASE.
Chicago, January 5, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT whereas William Ham did, on the sixteenth day of May A. D. 1858, make, execute and deliver to the undersigned a Chattel Mortgage upon the schooner or vessel called the Denmark, together with the masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, tackle, apparel and furniture, [illegible]
OSBORN R. KEITH.
Jansen & Bross, Att'ys.
Dated Chicago, January 5th, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible] Peats administratrix of the estate of Alfred Peats deceased, vs. Robert Malcom, Alfred H. Peats, Jr., William H. Peats, Frank F. Peats, Anna E. Peats and Charles V. Dyer—In Chancery. [illegible]
Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.—STATE OF Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, A. D. 1859. Robert S. Gray, William G. Barbour and Marcellus Polk vs. Samuel J. Walker, L. W. Winston, Edmund H. Taylor, Isaac Shelby and J. Warren Grigsby—Attachment. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Wall & Rogers, Pltff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, A. D. 1859. Edwin E. T. Armstrong vs. Samuel H. Cormick, Francis C. Cross and R. Carey Clarke. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Garrison & Hudson, Plt's Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS James Taylor and Josephine Taylor executed and delivered unto the undersigned, Ezekiel Tripp a certain mortgage [illegible]
E. TRIPP.
Chicago, December 31, 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS Abner Reeves and John S. Forman executed and delivered unto the undersigned, Van H. Higgins, a certain mortgage [illegible]
VAN H. HIGGINS, Mortgagee.

CHANCERY NOTICE—STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859. William D. Dillard vs. John R. Wright, C. B. Wright, (his wife) Benjamin F. Carver, George Scoville, James Clapp and R. Ransom—In Chancery. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Wall & Rogers, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE—NOTICE IS hereby given that default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note secured in and by a certain mortgage [illegible]
GEO. M. GRAY, Mortgagee.
Chicago, Dec. 23d, 1858.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY. ss. County Court of Cook County. February Term, 1859. [illegible], administrator of the estate of Margaret Duffy, (late deceased), vs. James Hogan, [illegible]—Petition for the sale of Real Estate. [illegible]
C. D. [illegible], Clerk.

MASTER'S SALE—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas. [illegible] vs. John Keller. [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery for Cook County.
Chicago, Dec. 20, 1858.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, January Special Term. John H. Kinzie vs. George C. Bates, The Illinois Central Railroad Company, and The Michigan Central Railroad Company—In Chancery. [illegible]
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Miscellaneous.

SCRIVEN'S
Advertising Agency,
63 DEARBORN STREET.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF CHICAGO:

Hoping to merit a continuance of the patronage I have received for the past three years, I beg to call your attention to a few of the many favorable notices lately received from the Press, and to my facilities for inserting advertisements in the best and most widely circulated newspapers of the Northwest, which, with every information, can be obtained at the Agency.
Respectfully, C. H. SCRIVEN.
Chicago, January 3d, 1859.

Office of the Daily Press and Tribune, Chicago, Dec. 27, 1858.
We have transacted a large amount of business with Mr. Scriven, the Advertising Agent, extending through a period of three years, the greater part of which business has been done within the last twelve months. We consider him perfectly reliable, prompt and competent, and with a thorough knowledge of his business. We take pleasure in recommending him to our city citizens and the Press of the Northwest.—[Press & Tribune Co.

The benefits of an advertising agency are now readily acknowledged by advertisers and publishers. C. H. Scriven, Esq., of this city, is the only agent we have authorized in the Northwest, and it is but justice to him to remark that we consider him most reliable. His arrangements cannot be ever changed by advertisers, and no bills are more promptly adjusted than those coming through his Agency.—[Chicago Commercial Express.

Democrat Office, Chicago, Dec. 17, 1858.
C. H. SCRIVEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.—We have done much business with Mr. Scriven during the past two years, and have always found him [illegible] prompt and honorable. We cordially recommend him to the Press at large, believing that all business relations will be satisfactory and agreeable to all parties concerned.—[C. L. Reed.

Chicago, Dec. 17, 1858.
We have done business with Mr. Scriven, and it has been transacted to our entire satisfaction.—[C. L. Wilson & Co.

Daily Times Office, Chicago, Dec. 18, 1858.
Charles H. Scriven, Advertising Agent in the city of Chicago, has had during the last year considerable business transactions with this office, and we have found him to be prompt and honorable to all his engagements.—[Sheahan & Price.

CHICAGO ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Mr. C. H. Scriven, the enterprising Chicago Advertising Agent, is extending his business largely, and will conduct it as heretofore, on the most liberal scale. To the Press of Iowa and the Northwest we most cordially recommend this agency as being perfectly reliable and prompt in all business transactions. No man in the West has paid more attention to the interests, or labored with more earnestness for the benefit of the merchants in Chicago than has this gentleman, and we trust his services will continue to be duly and fully appreciated. There is no way so safe for the country Press to pursue as to have reliable agents in every city from whence they receive patronage. In Chicago there is none more safe or worthy than C. H. Scriven. Make him your agent, and if there is anything to be done in the advertising line you will be sure to hear from him and get your pay for the same promptly.—[Daily Iowa State Democrat, Davenport, Dec. 8, 1858.

SCRIVEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Among the advertising agents with whom we have done business since the establishment of the Courier, we have found Mr. Scriven, 63 Dearborn street, Chicago, the most prompt and reliable. His accounts have always been promptly adjusted when ever due or presented. He is an energetic business man, and we recommend him to all persons who require any business in this line in Chicago.—[Galena Daily Courier, Dec. 15, 1858.

SCRIVEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.—We take great pleasure in recommending to editors and publishers the Advertising Agency of C. H. Scriven, in Chicago. We have transacted business with him for the last two or three years, and can certify to his energy and fidelity in procuring advertising, and to his promptitude in paying all bills contracted. Those editors and publishers who desire to extend their patronage in Chicago should secure the services of Mr. Scriven as their agent.—[Moline (Ill.) Citizen, Jan. 4, 1859.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.—We notice many complaints among newspaper proprietors, of losses sustained by various so-called Advertising Agencies, and while we unite in the general demand for the most strict rules and regulations by which to govern transactions with these agencies, so as to prevent frauds and swindles, we deem it but an act of justice in this connection to remark that during the past two and a half years, we have received a large number of advertising orders from the hand of C. H. Scriven, Esq., of Chicago, that he has always sent them at remunerative rates, and that he has in every instance paid his bills when presented, promptly and to our entire satisfaction. Our deal with him has been as large, probably, as that of any paper in the West, outside our larger cities, and we give this notice as a matter of simple justice, believing Mr. Scriven to be fairly entitled to a good share of the good will and patronage of the Western press.—[Freeport (Ill.) Journal, Dec. 16, 1858.

CHICAGO ADVERTISING AGENCY.—On the principle of giving honor to whom honor is due, we are constrained to say of our agent in Chicago, Mr. C. H. Scriven, that we have always found him prompt and correct in all his business transactions. To such of our contemporaries as have not already secured an agent in the Garden City, we recommend Mr. Scriven as reliable and trustworthy. We are satisfied, after considerable experience in the newspaper business, that it is best for publishers to deal with their advertisers in Chicago through a responsible agent.—[Muscatine (Iowa) Daily Journal, Dec. 17, 1858.

We presume that no publishers have been so badly fleeced by [illegible] advertising agents as those of Iowa. C. H. SCRIVEN, of Chicago, is, we are happy to say, an exception to the above. We have done business with him ever since the establishment in Chicago, and have always found him prompt, honorable and upright. Publishers wishing a reliable agent in Chicago, will find him just the man they want.—["Times," Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 16, 1858.

At present there are but two Advertising Agencies that we recognize:—S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York, and C. H. Scriven, of Chicago. We have found these gentlemen both prompt and responsible, and as such we recommend them to our brethren of the press.—[Mineral Point, Wis., Tribune, May 11, 1858.

We have had dealings with Mr. Scriven for two years, and have always found him prompt and reliable, and take pleasure in recommending his Agency to the fraternity of the entire Northwest.—[Rock Island Daily "Commercial."

Mr. Scriven is a prompt Agent. We wish him success. [Daily Islander and Argus, Rock Island, Dec. 18, 1858.

SCRIVEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, CHICAGO.—The intimate business relations existing between many portions of the State and Chicago, induces us to call the attention of the Press of the State, and business men to the advertising house of C. H. Scriven, No. 63 Dearborn street, Chicago, whose dealings with us and his prompt and faithful manner of discharging all obligations, deserves our warmest recommendation. [illegible]—[Detroit Daily Advertiser, May 11, 1858.

CHICAGO ADVERTISING AGENCY.—We take great pleasure in recommending the Advertising Agency of Mr. C. H. Scriven, Chicago [illegible]—[Milwaukee Daily Sentinel, Dec. 29, 1858.

Office of the Republican and Gazette, Sterling Ill., Jan. 3, 1859.
We have done business with C. H. Scriven for the past two and a half years, and can certify that, in all our business relations with him we have found him a prompt and reliable advertising agent, and in no case has he hesitated to pay any bill ever presented him by us. We take pleasure in recommending him to those of the Press who are not acquainted with him. To those who are, commendation is unnecessary.
WM. CAFFREY.

SCRIVEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.
63 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDERY
—AND—
Printers' Warehouse.
90 ..... WASHINGTON-ST 90
CHICAGO.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of PRESSES, INK, WOOD TYPE, and everything necessary for a complete Printing Office. [illegible]
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

F. A. THOMAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DAVIS' PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING.
(PATENTED AUGUST 24, 1858.)
PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE LATE Mechanical Fair held in this city. [illegible]

NEW JUVENILES FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
W. B. KEEN, 148 Lake Street.
THE BOYS' BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION, [illegible]
OUR OLD FAVORITES; [illegible]
TALES ABOUT ANIMALS; [illegible]
GREEN'S NURSERY ANNUAL, [illegible]
[illegible]
The above, and many others, together with a large assortment of illustrated gift books. For sale by
W. B. KEEN, Bookseller, 148 Lake street.

SPLENDID CUTLERY,
ROGERS' AND OTHERS
Pocket and Nail Knives,
EXTRA FINE SCISSORS,
—AND—
CHOICE RAZORS.
—AT—
J. H. REED & CO'S, Apothecaries,
144 AND 146 LAKE STREET.
Dealer in fine Fancy and Toilet Goods.

Governors of Steam Engines.
MANUFACTURERS AND OWNERS OF Steam Engines, who are desirous of maintaining a steady motion in their machinery, [illegible]
Prices range as follows, to wit:
For Engines up to 10 Horse Power ..... [illegible]
For Engines from 10 to [illegible] ..... [illegible]
[illegible]
Satisfaction Given or Money Refunded.
Address J. A. WILSON, [illegible]

GUM DROPS.—300 BOXES FRESH Assorted [illegible] for sale by FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH. [illegible]

100 BBLS. CAMPHENE IN PRIME Shipping Order in store and for sale by FENTON & CO., 54 Lake street.

100 BBLS. BURNING FLUID FOR sale by FENTON & CO., 54 Lake street.

150 BARRELS OF ALCOHOL, 95 per cent for sale by FENTON & CO., 54 Lake street.

20 TONS TERRA JAPONICA, FOR sale by [illegible] & CO.

Railroads.

Winter Arrangement.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMber 29th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
THROUGH TRAINS.
LEAVE CHICAGO, FROM STATION COR. WEST WATER & COOK STS.
9:00 A. M.—Stopping at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M.
1:30 P. M.—Stopping at Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Waukegan, and Kenosha, arriving in Milwaukee at 5:15 P. M., and connecting with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for St. Paul and all points in the North-west.
WAUKEGAN TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT
5:30 P. M.—Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Waukegan at [illegible] P. M.
CONNECTIONS.
At Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for Hartford, Horicon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Lisbon, Sparta, and La Crosse, connecting at Sparta and La Crosse with three daily line of stages for St. Paul, Winona, Fountain City, Reed's Landing, Red Wing, Prescott, Hudson, Stillwater, Hastings, St. Anthony, Minneapolis and Minnesota.
Also connect at Junction with the Fond du Lac and with the Horicon Railroads for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupun, Ripon and Berlin. Also with the Milwaukee and Mississippi and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad for Whitewater, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, Hartland and Watertown.
At Racine Junction, with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad for Burlington, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien, Beloit and Rockton.
Freight Trains leave Milwaukee at 8:00 A. M., and Chicago at 8:45 A. M. daily.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Sup't.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD
CHANGE OF TIME.
OPEN TO MECHANICSVILLE.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1858, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:
Leave Clinton at ..... 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Arrive at Mechanicsville ..... 12:15 M. and 8:30
Leave Mechanicsville ..... 9:00 A. M. and 3:30
Arrive at Clinton ..... 12:30 M. and 6:30
Connecting with Through Trains for Chicago, over the Dixon Air-Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.
At DeWitt with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Yankee Run with stages for Toronto, [illegible]. At Mechanicsville with stages for Anamosa, Lisbon, Mt. Vernon, Marion and Cedar Rapids.
FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE DAILY.
The Shortest, Cheapest and most Expeditious Route between Chicago and Central Iowa. It being only 138 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.
An Agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive all Baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.
M. SMITH, Eng. & Supt.
Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 27 1858.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.
Trains leave passengers as follows: Mail 7 A. M.; Fast Line 3 P. M.; Express Mail [illegible] P. M.
The Express Mail runs daily; the other two Sundays excepted. Making DIRECT CONNECTIONS with all trains from St. Louis, Mo.; Dubuque, Keokuk and Iowa City, Iowa; Cairo, Rock Island and Chicago, Illinois; Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Lafayette, Indiana; Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Zanesville, Crestline, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio. Also Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota.
AND ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.
FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Passengers from the West can rely upon this as being the shortest and most expeditious route to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and all Eastern points.
THOS. MOORE, Agent, Passenger Lines, Pennsylvania R. R., Phila.

1858 ..... WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1859
For Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE.
Composed of the Chicago & Rock Island, Peoria & Bureau Valley and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.
THROUGH FROM CHICAGO TO IOWA CITY and Washington without change of Cars.
Only direct route from Chicago to Joliet, LaSalle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Washington and Fort des Moines.
Three Passenger Trains leave Chicago daily from Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets as follows:
11.00 A. M., Day Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Washington.
11.00 P. M., Night Express, Saturdays excepted—For Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, & Iowa City, and Washington.
5.00 P. M., Joliet Accommodation, stopping at all stations, arriving at Joliet at 6.55 P. M.
The Chicago and Rock Island and Mississippi and Missouri Railroads form the only through route from Chicago to the interior of Iowa.
Passenger trains run through to Iowa City and Washington without detention or change of cars at the Mississippi River, crossing the Railroad Bridge between Rock Island and Davenport.
Through Trains arrive at Chicago at 4:40 A. M. and 6:35 P. M.
Joliet Accommodation arrives at 9:35 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena, Dunleith, Cairo and intermediate points.
At Peoria with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Galesburg and Burlington.
At Muscatine, with Line of Stages to Oskaloosa, Knoxville, and all points in Central and Southern Iowa.
At Iowa City with Western Stage Co's Line [illegible] for Des Moines, Newton, Wintersett, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, Marshalltown, Marietta, Iowa Falls, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.
Local and through tickets on sale at the Depot, also at office of Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, corner Dearborn and Randolph streets, and office Michigan Southern Railroad under Revere House.
JOHN F. TRACY, Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

1858 Winter Arrangement. 1859
VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.
TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
[illegible]
Only one train on Sunday at 8:00 P. M. [illegible]
H. J. SPAULDING, Gen. Pass. Agent, M. C. R. R.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

1858-9 — WINTER ARRANGEMENT — 1858-9
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28, 1858, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets:
St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans Express ..... 11:00 A. M. (Daily, Sundays excepted.)
St. Louis and Cairo Express ..... 10:20 P. M. (Daily, Sundays excepted.)
For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Alton.
ST. LOUIS.
Jefferson City, Kansas, and all points on Missouri river.
CAIRO.
Memphis, Napoleon, Vicksburg, Natchez, Galveston.
NEW ORLEANS.
And all intermediate points.
[illegible] train with a passenger car attached so far as Kankakee will leave at 5.30 P.M. (daily, Sundays excepted) and a passenger car will be run on this train as far as Urbana.
Trains arrive from St. Louis and Cairo at 9:10 A.M. and 11:30 P.M.
CONNECTIONS.
[illegible]
JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Pass. Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Supt. Chicago Division.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.
TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME, CONNECTING AT Warren with the Illinois Central Railroad [illegible]

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1858, Trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:
8:00 A. M. For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien.
3:00 P. M. For Janesville and Madison.
Trains arrive at 12:10 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1858 ..... Winter Arrangement 1859
THROUGH ROUTE TO NEW YORK Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Worcester, Springfield, [illegible] and all points in the New England States.
5:00 A. M. Mail and Accommodation, via old Michigan line.
6:45 A. M. New York Express leaves Chicago via old Michigan line.
8:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express via old Michigan line.
[illegible]
ONE OF WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS Will accompany the Night Train.
[illegible] Tickets can be had at all ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.
C. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
Winter Arrangement, Dec. 13th, 1858.
CHANGE OF TIME.
DEPOT, CORNER OF WEST VAN BUREN and Canal streets, Chicago.
Going South, trains run as follows:
EXPRESS MAIL—(Sundays excepted.)
[illegible]
Train arrives from St. Louis at 11.30 P. M.
JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.
Stopping at intermediate stations.
[illegible]
CONNECTIONS:
At Chicago, with all the great Eastern and Northern lines.
At Joliet, with the Rock Island Railroad west, and the "Cut Off" east.
At Peoria Junction, with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad to Peoria and stations west.
At Bloomington, with the Illinois Central railroad, north and south.
At Springfield, with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.
At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad to Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, [illegible] New Orleans [illegible].
Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 61 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) Chicago, at the Depot corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.
Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.
L. DARLING, Gen'l Agent. A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28TH, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells street depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.
For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Beloit, Janesville and Prairie du Chien.
[illegible]
CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.
[illegible]
Two Through Trains will leave Central Depot at foot of Lake street, as follows:
FOR GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.
[illegible]
TRAINS EASTWARD.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
Leave Dunleith 7.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]
Leave do 7.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]
CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
[illegible]
BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.
Leave Janesville at 10.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 3.30 P. M.
Leave Janesville at 8.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 4:05 A. M.
FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Leave Elgin at 7.40 A. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN B. TURNER, President.
F. A. HALL, Sup't.
H. H. PORTER, General Ticket Agent.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7.
NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.
FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky, Extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, at New Albany opposite Louisville.
[illegible]
TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO Via Michigan Central Railroad as follows:
[illegible]
Only one Change of Cars between
CHICAGO AND NEW ALBANY.
Baggage Checked through.
[illegible]
JOHN R. ANDERSON, Sup't.
[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONnecting Atlantic Cities with Western, Northwestern and Southwestern States, by a continuous Railway direct. [illegible]
RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH.
[illegible]
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.
H. J. LOMBAERT, Supt. Altoona, Pa.
April 1, 1858.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.
1858 ..... CHANGE OF TIME 1859
ON AND AFTER DEC. 13, 1858, TWO Through Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water street, daily, as follows:
[illegible]
IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.
[illegible]

American Express Company.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY NEXT, December 1st, 1858, our Expresses to and from points named below will leave and arrive as follows:
LEAVE:
[illegible]
ARRIVE:
[illegible]
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Proprietors.
Chicago, Nov. 29th, 1858.

CHESS CLUBS
Will find at
PEUGEOT'S, 40 SO. CLARK ST.,
A New Lot of
MORPHEY CHESS,
CLUB CHESS,
CARVED CHESS
In Bone, Wood and Ivory, from 50 cents to $25.00.

1,500 BAGS RIO COFFEE IN STORE and for sale by [illegible]

CH[illegible]

VOLUME XII.

PRESS AND TRIBUN[illegible]

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1[illegible]

For Telegraphic News see Fourth Pa[illegible]

California and Frazer River.
For late and interesting intelligence fro[illegible]ifornia and Frazer River, see third page.

The Dyer-Lecompton Charter [illegible] Chicago.
We call particular attention to a sy[illegible] and examination in another part of [illegible] of Tom Dyer's charter for the city of Chi[illegible] shortly to come before the Legislature, a[illegible] be whipped through that body if ther[illegible] whippers enough to do it.

War between Missouri and Ka[illegible]
A bill was reported in the Missouri Le[illegible]ture yesterday, authorizing the Govern[illegible] raise and equip volunteers to repel an a[illegible] invasion of the Western frontier from Ka[illegible] and appropriating $30,000 for that purpose[illegible] fancy all parties will feel foolish when the[illegible] unteers get home, except those who pocke[illegible] $30,000; and it is not a violent presum[illegible] that this weather will act detrimentally t[illegible] military ardor set forth by the Missouri le[illegible]tors.

The Streets of Chicago.
EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE: I hav[illegible] with attention what you have repeatly sp[illegible] the subject of grading and paving, and ful[illegible]dorse your condemnation of the Joliet s[illegible] for street paving. The sooner their use is d[illegible]tinued, the better for property holders an[illegible] public. There is an excellent substitute [illegible] can be adopted—Nicholson block paveme[illegible]cularly adapted to our streets. [illegible]

It is much to be hoped that the pave[illegible] above named will hereafter be put upon al[illegible] streets, when they shall be brought to the [illegible] grade. [illegible]

Mr. Nicholson has recently been in this [illegible]

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.
Twenty-First General A[illegible]
(Compiled from the Illinois State Journal[illegible])
SENATE.
The Governor's Message was receive[illegible] read.
Mr. RICHMOND moved that 10,000 co[illegible] English and 2,000 in German be printed [illegible] use of the Senate.
[illegible]
HOUSE.
By Mr. DAVIS, of Stephenson—Of c[illegible]
[illegible]